THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,633—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th „	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd „	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	INDIA	8000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th „	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th „	ARABIA	8000	—	..

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May	1912
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	17th „	„
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	„
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June	„
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July	„
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July	„
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug.	„
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug.	„
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept.	„
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept.	„
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct.	„
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct.	„
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov.	„
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov.	„

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi	5000	7th May 1912.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For farther particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Kasara	1195	Thurs.	2nd May	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Lhasa	2184	Friday	3rd May	6 a. m.	direct.
‡ Linga	2185	Mon.	6th May	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kasara, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd May calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 1st May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Upada" 5257 tons sailing on or about 5th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	16th May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK

Capital Paid up.................. Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund....................... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits................ „ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.............................£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE..........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

The HILL CLIMBING "15"

—The Noiseless and Smokeless—

NAPIER

—The *Proved* Best Car.—

TWO GREAT TESTS

of Hill-Climbing Efficiency and Endurance.

IN the recent six days' test under Royal Automobile Club observation, a 15 h.p. Napier went twenty-seven times over Westerham, Cudham and Titsey Hills. It proved its efficiency by completing the test without having to record any trouble whatever. The gradients were extremely severe, the road surfaces rough and loose, as motorists in this part of the country know. More recently still, in the Sutton Bank and Pateley Bridge Test, also under Royal Automobile Club observation, the 15 h.p. Napier again proved its wonderful hill-climbing efficiency. The course chosen necessitated the Napier encountering Greenhow Hill fifteen times, which it did with absolute ease. Sutton Bank, as steep as 1 in 3·9, was negotiated with perfect ease, and the Napier topped it fifteen times in fine form.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.	REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.	150° TEST	NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.	"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„	„	
Chester	125°	„	„	
Devoe's	125°	„	„	
Monkey	125°	„	„	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

B. O. C	KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest of late Mr. WILLIAM CURRIE, in our firm at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, CEASED as from 30th April last.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.

1st May, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that SIR DANIEL MACKINNON HAMILTON, Kt, has retired from our firm, Calcutta Bombay and Karachi, as from 30th April last,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.

1st May, 1912.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the EARTH-WORK and MASONRY WORKS in connection with the Igatpuri Water Supply, Taluka Igatpuri, Nasik District.

Probable amount of work to be done ...Rs. 80,400
Deposit required.......................................Rs. 8,000
Earnest Money required...........................Rs. 800

Plans can be seen and copies of specifications and Abstract of quantities obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik District, during office hours on any day except Sunday and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders must be submitted so as to reach this Office, before noon, on 15th May, 1912.

Information regarding the contract and Blank Forms of Tender and schedule of prices will be obtained on deposit of Re. 1.

The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay the deposit of Rs. 4,000 in advance. The remaining Rs. 4,000 will be recovered at 5 per cent. on all bills.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reasons.

A. F. THORPE,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik District.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1912, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1911.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of April to 8th day of May, 1912, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 16th April, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 23th February 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of a SHOP consisting of Turkish and other caps, furniture and good-will at Bhindy Bazar near the Jain Temple.

Under instructions from Messrs Motichand and Devidass, Attorneys for the mortgagee-in-possession Mr. Goolam Ahmed Afzalbhoy and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. A. S. Mahomed Hoosein and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st May at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Bhindy Bazar near the Jain Temple the stock-in-trade of the shop of the said mortgagors consisting of a large lot of Turkish, Hungarian, Bangalore, and other caps of various kinds embroidered caps, Persian hair caps, velvet caps, tassels, ironing machine, shop furniture, good-will, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 3rd May, at 2 30 p.m. (S. T).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE house-hold furniture, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Meadow Street, Fort, Opposite Treacher & Co., and next to King & Co., (where the furniture has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture such as Chippendale pattern plush lined black wood and inlaid drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, carved peer tables, teak and blackwood corner and side cabinets made to order, ladies and gentlemen's writing tables, book cases, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped teapoys and tables, dinner wagon, sideboard, marble top washstand and dressing tables, cupboards mirror chest of drawers, solid rod and silk shed standing lamps, fancy hat stands, clothes baskets, meatsafe, four pattern verandah benches, arm and armless chairs, easy low and Curzon chairs, babies' motor-car and tricycle-horse, half back sofa, full size Chesterfield sofa, teak, blackwood and iron bedsteads, Brussels carpets, Vilophone with Gujarati and Hindustani plates, half hanging mirrors, ten and twelve lights chandeliers, globes, etc. etc., the property of Mr. Tarachand Damjee and others.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 5th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, rubber tyred victoria, etc.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the 3rd floor of the Head Police Office, opposite Crawford Market, the valuable teak and blackwood French polished drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture such as teak and blackwood marble top mirror back cabinets, jardineres, octagon tables, blackwood cushioned chairs, oval tables, table ornaments, figures, carpets, dinning table, mirror back side board, teapoys, Japanese flower pots, glass door book case, double mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, dressing glass bedsteads, dressing table, hatstand, easychairs, chest of drawers, plated-ware glass and crockeryware, lamps, cooking utensils, rubber tyred victoria, etc., the property of W. J. NOLAN, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay, proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, CHOWPATY.

Half Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
announces the
RETURN
and
FAREWELL VISIT.
For 8 Nights only
Of the famous London Actor-Manager
MATHESAN LANG
and
MISS HUTIN BRITTON
Supported by the Lang-Holloway Company,
commencing
TUESDAY, MAY 7th
in Shakespeare's wonderful play
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
WEDNESDAY, May 8th,
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT.
THURSDAY, May 9th,
HAMLET.
FRIDAY, May 10th,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY, May 11th,
OTHELLO.
MONDAY, May 13th,
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.
TUESDAY, May 14th,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY, May 15th,
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Booking at S. Rose and Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT SPORTING EVENT
THE
GRAND NATIONAL—1912
The most thrilling and exciting steeplechase in the world.
THE RACE,
THE WATER-JUMP,
THE BUSH FENCE,
THE PARADE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Twenty-five started—Seven finished.
15 cameras and 31 operators at work to secure a faithful reproduction of the race depicting every incident from start to finish.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS
AND
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE
IN THE EAST
OF
WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.
30 ARTISTS. 30 ARTISTS.
CIRCUS TICKETS PASS YOU FREE TO MAIDANIA.
MATINEES.
ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY, AT 6 P. M., AND NIGHTLY AT 9-30.
COME AND SEE OUR 5 ELEPHANTS.
RIDERS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, &c., &c.
A HOST OF CLOWNS.
PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Box of 4 Seats, Rs. 15.
Ladies Half Price to Rs. 2 Seats only.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

J. W. WALLETT,
Manager.

LAST WEEK.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
PALMIST
AND
ASTROLOGER
LEON KENDAL

"Mr. Kendal's reputation is as great in the East as in the West—and that is saying very much." "TIMES OF INDIA."

WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

VIYELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes;—

½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 4 per " *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 3½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousands.

AMUSEMENTS.

JUDGMENT OF THE MIGHTY DEEP!
A GREAT BOAT CONSPIRACY.

AT AMERICA-INDIA
TO-NIGHT!

A NOVEL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LOVE INTRIGUES REVEALED BY MONKEY!
LOVERS PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE IN THEIR AMOURS!
HOW TWO CHILDREN SAVED FROM WOLVES!
A PATHETIC PICTURE OF A MOTHER'S ANXIETY!
HALF RATES. THREE USUAL SHOWS.

AMERICA-INDIA
CHARNI ROAD.
FILMS FOR SALE: Apply to MANAGER.
Telephone No. 1271.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
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Shanghai
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Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

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Delhi
Penang
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Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
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Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET WHOLE or in PARTS, premises lately occupied by Frere Temperence Hotel, Opp. Gen. Post Office, fit for Hotles, Offices and Residences. Apply next door No. 105, Frere Road, Fort.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 234, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4. 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Fa Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 2nd May, 1912, in the afternoon, at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and other different kinds of goods.

A quantity of grey piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, dhooties, etc.

On account of the concerned—

W. W. 431 C. C.—41-50—10 cases hurricane lanterns.

W. W. 470 C. Co.—39-42—4 bdles—10 cases beatrice oil stores.

1716—1-3—3 cases colored flannelette.
1717—1-2—2 cases colored flannelette.
50 kegs lump lead ore.
A 4666 S—1 case damaged combs.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 CASKS CEMENT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd May 1912, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the C. & R. Shed Princes Dock by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Noorbhoy Budhabhoy—

N. B.—250 casks Gilburgham "Hand" brand cement. Ex s. s. "Bulna."

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASKS CEMENT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 4th May, 1912 (S.T.) at the B. S. N. Company's Slipway, Mazagon, on account of the concerned—

200 casks cement.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Nishanpada Road or otherwise called Tandel Street, Khadak.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Odhavji Anandji and Jadhavji Anandjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thaker Mowji Veljee under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated 19th September, 1910, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Nishanpada of Tandel Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Haji Jamal and now of Mahomed Raojee, on the South by the property of Memon Ismail Hubib, on the East by the said Nishanpada of Tandel Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2990 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 2805 and Street Nos. 18-20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors for the mortgagees at the office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Villa Ghita Bungalow, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, opposite the Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teakwood, dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Robert, Wimbridge, Ahmed Devji, etc., rich glassware and porcelainware, best electroplate table service for 12 persons, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs, elegant cabinets, sideboard, and dinner waggon, first rate brass bedstead complete, single and double almyrahs, handsome gas chandeliers, silk embroidered screens, Indian large carpets, Josi fan gauze curtains, rich table ornaments, 1 pair very handsome Roman marble figures, garden flower pots, etc., the property of G. BETTONI, Esq., Italian Consul.

The property of another gentleman:—1 sweet toned ebonized square piano by Schiedmayer imported by Soundy and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Corrugated Roof, Structure and Machinery belonging to the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ltd., in liquidation.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Cotton Press, Co. Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of May, 1912, at 4 p.m. on the premises, at Victoria Bunder, Middle Colaba, near the Tramway Terminus, the property belonging to the above Company consisting of:—

Machinery.—one engine having 2 cylinders each 15 inches in diameter, stroke 24 inches, with a series of 32 pumps about 140 H. P. nominal by Fullerton, Hoggert and Barclay, one steel Lancashire Boiler 20 ft. by 6 ft. with mountings complete, boiler pressure 100 lbs, Donkey for feeding boiler, 2 half presses each 18 1-2 ft. deep, 4 ft. long and 1 4-12 ft. abroad, local made for 400lbs. cotton, improved powerful hydraulic cotton bale finishing press, 2 openers, 2 weighing scales, water tank 10 by 10 by 4 ft. blacksmiths' shop tools, 2 hoists shaftings, gearings, bamboo lathes, hand trucks and office furniture.

Building of corrugated roof and walls 80 by 90 by 31ft roof supported on Iron trusses and flooring of teakwood.

The Press is open for inspection.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezikiel, Solicitors, to the official liquidator, at their office, in Cook's Building, Hornby Road Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable building plot at Chunam Kiln Road and Sandhurt Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 4, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Chunam Kiln Road Scheme XXXVI.
Plot No. 1 about 326 sq. yards.
Sandhurst Road Scheme III East.
Plot No. 17 565 sq. yds. No. 22 282 sq. yds.
" 3 648 "
" 4 784 "
Sandhurst Road Scheme III West.
Plot No. 75 .849 sq. yards.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 4, at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road (Golpitha)

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars of auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on applications to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred landau with a chestnut arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1912.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..................Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges either sex superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 0
Quarterly	" 6 8
Monthly	" 2 8

SINGLE COPY ... ... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16		1-8
do. Rentes	94	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 15-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' nence...	28 1-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8		·4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Fair demand
Futures	... Easy.
Manchester	Holders very firm
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 45,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·48+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-2+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·22 +01	6·23 +02	6·23 +02	6·24 +02	6·23 +03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·20 +03	6·18 +03	6·16 +03	6·15 +03

New York official noon call May 11·12 ; July 11·29. New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·70 ; July 11·89.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	17,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	......
" Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
" Exports to Continent ...	12,000
" Spot Cotton	...11·60—15

Futures—Month of May 11·13—10

Futures—Month of July 11·28—12

Advance early on favorable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...11·13-16—1-16
Futures—Month of May	... 11·56—16
Do. do. July	... 11·72—15
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 40 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.
Do Months—May-June—London
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 4,200,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. 33 3-4
Do. Month—April—Sellers. Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs ... ... Nominal—Quiet
South Australian ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Month— ...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 3-4+5-8
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 64
Do Months ... April-June
Do Name of Port—London—Business done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-4-0 unchgd.—Apr.-May.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8
Apr.-May.—Value—Easier

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 81 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 3-4

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 9

ARRIVALS—
"Batiscan," "Lord Stanley" and "Gramsbergen"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 9—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Very quiet—Easier
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 2 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipment... May—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 5 1-2—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—New seasons—Steady.
E & B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...19—2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Offered at less money, but without business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April. Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.—No business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [30TH APRIL, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bulns. ...	76,800	Freemantle	Chartered Bank
20 Boxes Sovs...	15,00,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns..	1,51,584	do	National Bank
28 Boxes Sovs...	21,00,000	do	do
1 Box Sovs....	75,000	Melbourne	do
2 Boxes Sovs.	1,50,000	Sydney	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th & 28th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	63	76,032
B B and C I Railway ...	74	85,598

FINANCIALS.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s 4 1-32d T. T 1s 4 1-16d on demand and 1s 4 1-4d for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been limited, and private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 18th May.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-4
Shanghai "	...200 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Rates opened steady at 96 11-16 for Cash and to-day Settlement and a fairly large business was done for the settlement at some advance in prices. At the close quotations are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97 0 0
1st May Settlement	" 96 14 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 higher for ready at 27 15-16 and 1-16 higher for two months delivery at 28 1-16. New York was 1-4 up at 60 5-8. The local market opened firm and has advanced further during the day closing for ready and forward as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 70 13 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 70 11 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	" 71 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A moderate decline was advised in the American markets on closing yesterday. Private telegrams regarding the weather in America are conflicting. The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 300 for New Crop good Broach, but during the early part of the day a steadier feeling set in and this was accentuated at Colaba, where the rate for good Broach advanced to Rs. 304 1-2. The market closes irregular for New Crop but except in New Crop, in which speculators are operating in the bazaar, there is little doing in contracts, and may quotations are unchanged from the morning.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate, and prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	281	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	283	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	280	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	"	276	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	272-3	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	265	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	258	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	262	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	272	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	281	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	295	"
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach ...	"	304 1-2	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	252	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	18,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·19 —03	6·20 —03	6·20 —03
July.-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·21 —03	6·20 —03	6·17 —03
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·15 —03	6·13 —03	6·12 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues firm.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 6 0 R.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 13 6 "

RAPESEED :—

The market is irregular.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 8 7 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 14 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ...	" 56 8 0
Black Kutni ...	" 49 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 61 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 11 6 0 B. T.
Apl.-May	" 11 14 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 47 0 0
Small ...	... " 44 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 10 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 9 0 "

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	55

MILLS.

Bombay Cotton	367 1-2
David	442 1-2
Kohinoor	772 1-2
Maneckji Petit	2,570
New Great Eastern	235
Standard	1,310
Sun Mill	105

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,430
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4
Treacher & Co	475

RAILWAYS.

Gujarat Railway	92
Tapti Valley	525

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Yesterday :—

Cotton	11,420	bales
Wheat	16,588	cwts.
Linseed	41,386	"
Rapeseed	6,026	"
Gingellyseed	1,359	"
Poppyseed	13,843	"
Groundnuts...	1,986	"
Castorseed	16,893	"
Rice	6,323	"
Myrabollams	1,826	"
Cottonseed	11,698	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	6,407	"
Joowar	6,331	"
Maize	323	

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 30 April 1912 as compared with the figures of 30th March 1912 :—

	30th March.	30th April.
Local Bills Discounted. ...	2,13,000	3,24,000
Cash Credits	7,10,000	6,00,000
Loans and demand advances...	4,56,000	11,25,000
Office furniture and fittings...	13,000	14,000
Sundries	21,000	24,000
Cash and investments ...	4,61,000	3,90,000
Rs.	18,74,000	24,77,000

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1¼ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 6 to Re. 1 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) As. 8 to Rs. 1½ per doz.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1½ to As. 3 each.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik, nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas from As. 3 to As. 4 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 2 to As. 2½ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 each.
Onions pies 3 per seer.
Carrots nil As. 1 1-2 to As. 2.
Sweet potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 4 to As. 5 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1/2 to As. 2½ each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 14 bales wool, N Goculdas and Co ; 54 cwts old rubber, R J Jussawalla and Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 125 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 41 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 19 cwts goathair, H O Oomer and Sons ; 8 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 97 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co ; 7 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 40 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co ; 126 bales wool, D Koondanmall ; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

Newley Hall s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,200 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 9,350 cwts myrabollams, P Mutharadas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—1,625 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—9 bales skins, R Moloobhoy ; 59 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 3 cases condiments, A Salmon and Co ; 16 cwts aloes, A Fazulbhoy ; 77 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co : 47 bales skins, A E H Mahomed ; 26 bales skins, V Esmail and Co ; 6 bales skins, J Bogha and Co ; 1 bales carpets, J M Rahimtoola ; 75 cwts Indian casein. The Imperial Dairy Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—245 bales cottonfly, 250 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co ; 50 cwts kismiss, T. Canjee and Co ; 1,515 cwts myrabollams, J. Nurbheram and Co ; 519 cwts gum, R. Damji and Co..

Wotan s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 13,000 cwts barley, 1,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co ; 20,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 3,915 cwts barley, M. Vulubdas.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—9 cases haberdashery, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—55 bales cottonfly, K. Visram and Co : 163 cwts turmeric, R. Jeewandas and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Newby Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, K. Deveehand and Co ; 780 cwts poppyseed, 9,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de la Reunion s—2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,437 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 65 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Himalaia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri ; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 103 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

Culna s—1,000 cwts linseed, 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

Clan Grant s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barristen s—770 bales cotton the Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton glazebrook and Co. 3,080 cwts Rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Clan Lindsay s—4,000 cwts poppyseed K. Devchand and Co. 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Ile-de-la Reunion, s—170 bales cotton fley, K. Visrom and Co ; 100 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—110 bales Cotton W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—21 bales Cotton Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MONTRESOR—March 31, At Almora, Lt.-Col. E. H. H. Montresor, late of the VI Bengal Cavalry, died in his 61 year.

ROUTLEFF—April 1, Amelia Jane, the dearly loved wife of Capt W. J. Routleff, R. L. Ives Court, aged 73 years, 3 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court Special Vacation sitting.

Alcock Ashdown and Co., ordinary general meeting, Frere Road, opposite the Victoria Dock, 4-30 p. m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "He whose credit is suspected is not to be trusted."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m on Saturday.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March............	Namur......	T. Lane
Grand Finale ..	Ariele	Otto Bach
Bolero (Bell Solo)	Alicante	Ord Hume
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Valse............	Rendezvous	Zulueta
Selection	The Girl in the Train ...	Leo Fall
Highland Pat-Parol	The Wee Macgreegor ...	Amers

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Slater, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March............	King Cotton	Souza
Valse............	Imortellen	Gung'l
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela
Indian Sketch ..	Kismet	Markey
Selection.........	Operatic Airs.........	Gounod
Humorous Variations	Three Jolly Postboys	Winterbottom
Serenade	O Sole Mio............	Capua
Spanish Suite ..	La Feria	Lacome
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi
Characteristique March	Les Scaramouches ...	Stanley

HARBOUR MISSION AND SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—There will be a concert at the above Institute tonight at 9 o'clock by Mr. Rivers and party of P. and O. P. M. S. "Egypt."

H. H. THE NAWAB OF TONK.—H. H. the Nawab of Tonk has arrived in Bombay attended by 150 followers and is residing in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Friday the 3rd instant.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY.—Kashinath Pudma, a member of the Koli Jamat of Worli, has reported to the police that his father, Pudma Budhia, had deposited with the Bank of Bombay Savings Bank Rs. 450, which had been entrusted to him by the Jamat members. The Savings Bank book was entrusted to one Ramji Nagoji. The informant's father died in 1900 and in 1904 some person obtained a certificate from the Administrator-General under the name of Krishna Pudma and on the strength of that certificate claimed and drew the sum which with interest had come to Rs. 528. A short time ago the 'jamat was divided into two factions, when the matter came to light.

AMERICA-INDIA.

How a faithless wife is detected to be such by her husband through a very funny mistake is very effectually depicted at America-India. of a monkey The scenes in the film are very funny and at the same time highly instructive. Among other films "Saved from the Wolves" and "The Judgment of the Mighty Deep !" have gained unanimous approbation and "The Charmer" has also proved most attractive.

HELENA PRINTING WORKS.

AT the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the plaintiff in the suit in which Hajimal Mothiraj sued a Mr. Ashburner, proprietor of the Helena Printing Works, situated in the Fort, to recover a sum of Rs. 9,300, being the amount of a mortgage, executed by the defendant, and prayed for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property, which consisted of type and goods of the press and which were mortgaged to the plaintiff. Mr. Bhandarkar said the defendant had taken about Rs. 14,000 from the Credit Bank of India on the mortgage of the press. The plaintiff had a prior claim on the property and unless a receiver was appointed he (Mr. Bhandarkar) was afraid the interests of his client would be seriously prejudiced. He asked that Mr. Lang the Official Receiver, be appointed for the purpose.

His Lordship granted the application.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

In the case of Luxmibai against Kapurchand Banichand and another before the Honble Mr. Justice Heaton in the Bombay High Court, Mr. Dastur appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a declaration that the second defendant was not the adopted son of the plaintiff. He said the plaintiff had deposited with the first defendant Rs. 3,000, and the second defendant claimed the amount as his, alleging that he was the adopted son of the plaintiff, which the latter denied. Evidence was recorded and his Lordship passed a decree in the terms prayed for.

NEW SOLICITORS ADMITTED.

The following Indian gentlemen were admitted as solicitors of the High Court yesterday by Mr. Justice Heaton :—

Messrs. Shankerbhai J. Amin ; Rustomji Edulji Papa ; Mansukhlal H. Pandia ; A. F. Sonawalla ; Parmanand M. Bhat, Jehangir Sorabji Kanga ; H. M. Mehta and Thakordas P. Munim.

SUCCESS OF BOMBAY HOTEL.

To-day marks the anniversary of the first years working of Queens' Mansions Private Hotel under the able management of Messrs. Short Baker and Co., who are to be congratulated upon the success attained in their first year's business.

The management have used every endeavour to make the Hotel a comfortable home, the greatest attention having been paid to all small details and everything as far as possible being run upon English lines. Their happy motto "All British" very aptly expresses the general tone and feeling and the splendid patronage extended to them during the past year goes to show that their efforts have been appreciated.

BOMBAY FIRES.

Establishment of a System of Fire Alarms.

The Committee appointed by in January 1911, to report on the Commissioner's letter of the 23rd December 1910, regarding the question of establishing a system of fire alarms in the City, or in the alternative, of telephones connecting direct with Fire Stations, will submit the following report at the next meeting of the Corporation.

The Commissioner having expressed his opinion in his report on the fire which took place at DeSouza Street on the 15th of July 1910 that there should be fire alarms at certain Police Chowkies and Police beats in direct communication with the Central Fire Office, he was requested by the Corporation to bring up proposals for the installation of fire alarms with an estimate of cost thereof. In dealing with this subject the Commissioner stated in his report that in his opinion telephone connections would be preferable to fire alarms and recommended a system of telephones connecting direct with fire stations and asked for sanction to the provision of thirty-three connections at a cost of Rs. 175 per annum for each connection.

At the instance of the Committee the Commissioner made further enquirise as to the relative advantages of the two alternative systems and he has placed before the Committee a further report (5th July 1911). In this report the Commissioner states, after consulting the Chief Officers of the Fire Brigades of the Chief Cities of the United Kingdom, that none of the systems there in force seems altogether suitable to Bombay. The Manager of the Telephone Company has however suggested a fire alarm pillar in which a telephone is placed. A model of this pillar prepared by the Telephone Company is placed in the Council Hall. The arrangement is fully explained in the letter from the Manager of the Telephone Company accompanying the Commissioner's report and appears to the Committee to be both simple end reliable. Under the system the fire alarm can be given by any one and the telephone can be used by any one capable of understanding a telephone and it may also be used by the Fire Brigade Staff on arriving at the scene of fire. Instead of having all the alarms connected to the Central Station the Commissioner proposes to establish communications with the district stations. The Committee approve of this proposal.

As regards the cost of the proposal, the rate originally quoted by the Telephone Company was Rs. 200 for a connection not exceding two miles in length from the Byculla fire station. After further negotiations and discussion that took place between the Committee and the Manager of the Company, the Company have agreed to reduce the rate from Rs. 200 to Rs. 175 on the following conditions :—

(1) An agreement to be entered into for a term not less than three years.

(2) The number of pillars to be guaranteed not to fall below fifty.

(3) The length of any line connected to any pillar not to exceed two miles.

(4) In the case of any line exceeding two miles in length an extra payment of Rs. 25 per annum to be made for every extra half mile, or part thereof.

The only condition that involves any additional burden is the increase of pillars from 33 to 50. The Commissioner however is of opinion that the latter number will not be in excess of requirements, if a full system of alarms be inaugurated. The Committee therefore recommend that the proposed system of fire alarms be adopted as an experimental measure for three years and that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for the alarm pillars being put up on the terms abovementioned and to place a report before the Corporation, before the expiry of the experimental period, as to the experience gained of the working of the system.

Description of the Pillar.

The following description of the alarm pillar is taken from a letter of the Telephone Company to the Commissioner :—

A model has just been completed by this Company, which appears to me to be very suitable for the proposed system in Bombay. It is exceedingly simple and reliable ; the pillar has a round opening in front, covered by glass. Behind the glass is the handle of an ordinary telephone. To give an alarm it is only necessary to break the glass and turn the handle once or twice, thereby generating a current ; in fact, it would be difficult to touch the handle in any way without giving an alarm. The fire station can then ring the bell of the telephone in the pillar to indicate that they have received the signal.

There is not the slightest possibility of the handle moving by itself, by vibration, or other causes. The door of the pillar has a lock which can be opened by authorised persons. Thus, an authorised person in possession of a key would, when wishing to give an alarm, open the door of the pillar, and in addition to reporting a fire be able to inform the fire station regarding the locality of the same. A switch in the pillar makes it possible for the fire station to tell when the door of the pillar is open or closed. This is not absolutely necessary for the working of the system, but certainly increases its efficiency. For instance, if a call were received at the fire station and on the line being tested, the testing apparatus indicated that the door of the pillar was shut, the Fire Brigade would immediately proceed to the pillar, knowing that it was useless to expect any information by telephone. If, on the other hand, the test indicated that the door was opened, an endeavour would be made by the Fire Brigade to obtain further information on the telephone. If this were not farthcoming in a reasonable time, the Fire Brigade will proceed to the pillar.

This Company is in a position to instal a large fire alarm system in Bombay, composed entirely of underground wires. I send herewith a map of the Island on which is marked over one hundred small red circles. Each of the circles denotes the end of an underground cable which is connected with the Company's Head Office. This means that any two circles could be connected together without using overhead wires, which is of considerable importance when dealing with fire alarm circuits. It will be noticed that the circles are in very suitable positions for fire alarm pillars, because they are nearly all situated at the junction of large roadways. If the Municipality could agree to have the fire alarm pillars, erected at any of the positions indicated on the map, I see no reason why the Bombay fire alarm system should not be as reliable as it is possible to make it.

The model is only roughly made in wood and tin, but will serve to show the working of the system.

BURMA BANK SHARES.

Claim by Alliance Bank of Simla.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit brought by the Alliance Bank of Simla against Anandrao Raghunath. Mr. Jardine said defendant was the administrator of the estate of the late Raghunath Mukund, who had borrowed a sum of Rs. 8,000 from the Bank and deposited as security one hundred shares of the Bank of Burma. After the death of the original borrower the defendant had made certain payments to the Bank and had requested the Bank to sell twenty-five shares held as security. The Bank now held 75 shares of the Bank of Burma and there was now due to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,239. He asked that the plaintiffs should be allowed to sell the shares and prayed for decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs and allowed the plaintiffs to sell the shares in payment of the decree.

THE Revd. S. M. Douglas is appointed Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, vice Mr. Crosthwaite, who was to leave yesterday for Bhimtal on transfer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where,

THE WAY OF NATION BUILDING.

A Word to Indian Political Aspirants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Attributable in great measure to the loose language employed and rhetoric indulged in, in a certain passage in the dispatch of the Government of India which has now become historical, the word "Federalism" has entered the sphere of political science and is capturing the imagination of the unthinking; and in company with words like "Swaraj" and "Swadeshi" threatens to take an imposing place in political phraseology, with a rapidity certainly calculated to delight the political agitator and cause anxiety to the Government and the governed. Attempts have been made to explain away the objectionable words by reference to the atmosphere then prevailing, but hitherto no endeavour appears to have been made to point out to the inexperienced aspiring young Indian through what ordeals he should have to pass, what qualities he should acquire and what circumstances should exist before demanding enfranchisement of the character implied in Federation.

Ever since Europe emerged triumphant from the Napoleonic wars it has been generally recognized that nationality is the only true basis of the formation of States. Now, although ancient India, called the land of mind, instructed the world in language, religion, philosophy and ethics, strangely enough, the land itself, until the Queen mother assumed the sovereignty, remained a seething disintegrated mass of humanity containing at once the best and worst forms of culture and civilisation. Now, however, the whole country is governed by one legal code and one authority and there is also observable a certain growing homogeneity in language and institutions.

It has been said that religious uniformity, class amalgamation, and industrial co-operation are the three stages on the road to national consolidation. None of them can be reached except through the portals of knowledge. No progress is possible without healthy discontent, no self-realisation is possible without thinking and thinking postulates a certain amount of education. When apropos of certain political movements in the country, it is said that 'Social must precede political reform' we might urge that, the first desideratum is intellectual reconstruction."

Peculiarly circumstanced as India is, both the rulers and the ruled can join hands in the arduous task of nation building. But if the departments of Commerce, Industry and Finance fall to the lot of Government, those of philanthropy, education and religion must be undertaken by the people. External and imported factors, however vigorous, cannot themselves press together a nation. The endeavour must come from within and Indians should strive whole-heartedly to take the initiative and make this an era of great thoughts and achievements. The process of nation building is a long one, and the unity of the people, the unification of their ideals and interests must first be brought about. Nothing is possible in this world without co-operation which presupposes a knowledge of the duties of man to man. There can be no true co-operation unless one's neighbour is ruled by an equally perfect code of morals as an self-good business methods are also very necessary.

The mission of Great Britain in India does not end merely with the establishment of peace and order; it is her glorious mission to work out the political as well as the econmic evolution of India India expects and the world expects that England will permeate India with the ideal of personal freedom and equality, that it will provide greater opportunities for local self-Government that it will institute important measures for the economic improvement of the people, that it will educate large class of Indian officials in administrative functions so as to pave the way for complete autonomy. But our hope lies in the lives and teachings of those great men who have worked for us and the country unostentatiously, of men like Ranade and J. N. Tata, and others who are imbued with a faith in peaceful methods and the steady work of successive generations. Hinduism recognises the duty of performing one's duty towards Society. The whole teaching of the Gita is that one must do his duty bravely, strongly, and unflinchingly. The difficulty lies in defining the sphere of our duties, but the following precepts are writ large in the histories of civilised countries and particularly India, so that he runs may read.

Check the physical deterioration of your race. Make your social conditions as little artificial as you can. Economise time, money and energy which are now applied in various useless directions. Train yourselves so as to stand on your own legs. Habituate yourselves to the idea of sacrifice and effort. Have implicit faith in your religion and the good institutions of Government. Love and practise rightousness. Eschew the defects of disregard of facts and vicarious thinking. Have respect for self, respect for your nationality and revere your elders. Argue, but do not impute motives where none exist, criticise, but be constructive. What is most required at the present time is frank and friendly discussion of what is possible, practicable and serviceable. Put resolutely aside all race and caste jealousies and antagonism. Introduce more and more in your doing the spirit of copartnership; encourage whole-heartedly Indian industries, arts and crafts. In the public service, show intelligence, efficiency and honesty ; tireless patience, unfailing tact and inexhaustible tolerance of the opinions of others. Beware of saying or doing anything that may tend to divide the people and Government, set your minds on bringing them into closer and more mutually appreciative relations. Above all try to realise more and more clearly the feeling of common imperial citizenship. Watch carefully the progress of the movement for unifying the Empire. Let all thoughts, aspirations and actions be animated by the sense of the common citizenship of the Empire, by the common sense of loyalty for the British throne, and notwithstanding local peculiarities by the sense of one ness with the rest of the Empire.

These words are written in no spirit of pedantry and should not be construed as dry abstract propositions containing highsounding nonsense, nor as laying down a code of morality too difficult to be observed by honest endeavour. They proceed from a careful study of present-day requirements and a deep conviction that until we make them the guiding principles of our lives, it is idle to entertain hopes for the United States of India or that she will ever become a nation and take her place in the Federation of Empires.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Bombay, April 30.

FIRE AT THAKOREDWAR.

Two factories situated in Dhobies' Wadi off Thakoredwar Road, Bombay, were discovered to be on fire at about five o'clock yesterday morning. One of the factories which is known as Jagan Niwas Floor Mill belonged to one Beheronath Balkrishna Joshi, while the other belonged to Lallubhai Ambaram, a manufacturer of aluminium ware. The structures are situated side by side on the ground floor and were closed as usual on Monday evening. It is not yet known in which of the two factories the fire originated. The fire-engines promptly arrived at the scene of the fire, but notwithstanding the efforts of the Brigade, the flames rapidly spread and the factories were almost completely destroyed. The engines played water for about an hour and then the fire was got under control. The fire was put out at about 7 a. m. Joshi estimates his damages at Rs. 21,000, while the other firm makes the calculation of its losses at about Rs. 30,000. Neither of the factories was insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

Among the police officers who repaired to the scene of the fire and assisted the Fire Brigade were Superintendent Priestley and Inspector Barnes.

A defendant at the Tottenham Police Court recently was told by the officials that he must ask questions and not make statements. The Magistrate:—Ask him "Was I drunk ?" The defendant (to the witness):—Was His Worship drunk ?" (Laughter).

The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that gaps in the medical mission made by the deaths of Doctors Pennell and Barton of Bannu are going to be filled up, the two new volunteers being Doctors Lewis Jeffries and C. Vosper who were to sail from London between 18th and 26th April. Dr. Jeffries is a nephew of Doctor Neve of Kashmir.

MANY IN BOMBAY HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT.

Many men and women have kidney and bladder trouble, but unfortunately they do not know it by that name. They think their nervous headaches, dizzy spells, dragging ache in the back and loins, or dropsical swellings, come from some other cause.

Sometimes this is so. But more often it is kidney poisons in the blood which cause that run-down restless feeling, urinary disorders, dropsy, rheumatism, and backache. They make you irritable, worried over trifles, and easily discouraged.

But don't imagine you have some incurable disease, and that you cannot be well. Treat the cause —the kidneys—and by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills aid the kidneys to filter out of the system the poisons that are causing your trouble. Doan's Pills make the sluggish kidneys active, cleanse the urinary channels, and drain out all kidney poisons through the bladder.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

"I suffered with backache and rheumatic pains for a long time," says Mr. J. H. Wilmott, of 162 Cathays Terrace, Cathays, Cardiff, Wales. "I did not realise at first how serious they were, but later I began to feel great weakness, coupled with loss of energy. The rheumatism was in my knees, and I could hardly move without pain. My ankles began to swell, so that I could not get my boot on.

"When I commenced taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I soon found myself getting stronger and better, and now I am quite well again."

NEARLY 9 YEARS LATER, Mr. Wilmott said :—"I am still enjoying first-rate health."

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers. DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

PROPRIETORS :
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
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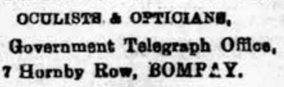
By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

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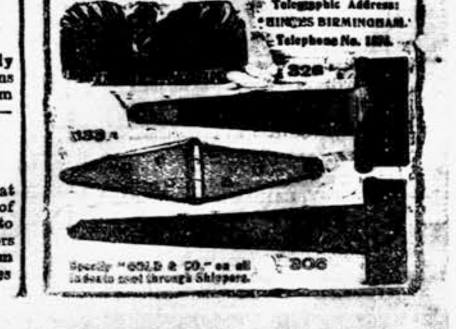
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE



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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barola, 1899 tons, Captain R. S. Buller, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Semiramis, 2,436 tons, Captain A. Bilaffer, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Fitzclarence 2589 tons, Captain H. W. Neuton, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Dalimoor, 2572 tons, Captain C. E. Bruhn, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Austria, 4870 tons, Captain D. Casulich sailed yesterday for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naderi 1168 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, with a cargo of specie and general and 510 pilgrims. During the voyage two deaths occurred from old age and general debility.

The steamer Ile-de-la Reunion, 3014 tons, Captain Moelo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Havre in ballast.

The Royal Indian Marine surveying steamer Investigator, 514 tons, Commander C. S. Hickman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair.

The steamer Lawoe 1817 tons Captain C. F. Born, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 27 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

H M S Espiegle	Comdr C. Maxwell Regray	Sloop
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr Harold	Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Troopship	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr Hickman	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 30.

Abydos	1939	Harrison	W & A G & Co
Barola	2567	Butler	M M & Co
Brazilliana	2438	Snowdon	G Cotton & Co
Berbera	2792	Le March	M M & Co
Cataloue	241[illegible]	Gloves	W & A G & Co
Daylight ship	3594	Anderson	Standard Oil Co
Elgin	2442	Potts	......
Fitzclarence	2589	Neuton	......
Islami	2545	Goode ...N F...N F	Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin ...11-3	K N & Co
Kowie	2336	Coates	Arab S Co
Lawoe	1817	Born	Arab S N Co
Madura	1273	Logan	M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes	Bo & P S N Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart	M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend	I G & Steamer
Putiala	1929	Whytehead	M M & Co
Rahmani	1872	Green	Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Tynesider	737	Thomson	Arab Steamers Co
Umta	3491	Phillips	M M & Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co
Wotan	2108	Lorenzen ...L'pool	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe		P & O Co
B Toronto	3394	Pickering	Hull	2-5	J. Finlay & Co
C&S Culna	3496	Farquharson	A'werp	7-5	M M & Co
D&E Barrister	3080	Smith	Hamburg		K N & Co
F Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
H Landaura	2157	Cunningham	Genoa	4-5	J L & Co
K Umzumbi	2138	Robertson	Middlesbro		W & A Graham & Co
M Zambesi	2415	Ferguson			T M & Co
N Seddington Court	2195	Gleghorn	Genoa		W & A G & Co
P Uhenfels	3568	Erbo	Karachi	10-5	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay	2499	Scotland			N F
2 Castalia	4031	Metchell			W & A G & Co
3 Austria	4871	Casalich	Trieste	30-4	A L S N Co
3 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry ...23	L'pool	26-4	K N & Co
4 Kasara	504	King	Basreh	2-5	
5 Clan Grant	2504	Cowie			J Finlay & Co
6 Himalaia	3152	Shack	Ant'p	10-5	J M & Co
7 Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Beckbergen	2447	Hand	Ant'p	4-5	T M
9 Wildenfels	3535	Weismann	Hamburg	28-4	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4780	Mark	Shanghai	8-5	T & C & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	1-5	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	3-5	M. M. & Co.,
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Kamoshita			N Y Kaisha,
16 Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	3-5	Bo & P S N Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeera	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Fitzclarence	Neuton	Calcutta, Apr 17
	Naderi	Hughes	Jeddah, Apr 16
30	Upada	Hodgson	Calcutta, Apr 1
	Lawoe	Born	Busreh, April 16
	Ile-de-la Reunion.	Moelo	Havre, Feb 2
	R. I. M. S. Investigator	Hickman	P. Blair, Apr 18

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Austria	Casulich	Trieste
	Dalemoor	Bruhn	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Barola, Buller, Persian Gulf.
" Semiramis Billaffer, Trieste etc

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Lindsay for Baltimore.
" Upada for Calcutta, etc.
" Lawoe for Persian Gulf.
" Uhenfels for Hamburg, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, left Portsaid on the evening of the 29th instant homeward bound.

Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's s. s. "Poluvera" from Bombay arrived at Penang on the 29th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 1st May.

301. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday, the 5th Prox.—"D" Class firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

302. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6863 Vol. A. B. Quarme, "G" Coy. from 4th May 1912 to 3rd May 1913.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 1st May 1912.

CHURCH UNION IN SCOTLAND.

SINCE the close of the famous Scottish Church case the outer world has heard little of the progress of ecclesiastical events in Scotland; but for the last five years a movement towards the re-union of the divided sections of the Scottish Church has been gaining increased recognition and support until now definite proposals have been submitted by the Church of Scotland itself. It is this that promises success. Thoughtful men have always believed that the best solution of the question would be the voluntary surrender of privileges, and that any movement likely to be successful must begin within the Established Church. Forcible dispossession and compulsory disendowment would in Scotland as in Wales rouse feelings of resentment which might not disappear for more than one generation; and the effect of disestablishment would be to postpone indefinitely the union which the Scottish people desire. The principle of religious equality, of a fair field and no favour, has spread rapidly in Scotland during recent years; but the difficulties in the application of the abstract principle were brought into startling prominence in the Free Church case, and since then even extreme politicians have hesitated and wondered if no other solution of the ecclesiastical situation in Scotland were possible. No church or sect can put itself above or beyond the law unless it denies itself the possession of property or unless, as in the case of the existing Church of Scotland, it has a bargain with the State itself. Such a bargain becomes part of the law of the land, and can be altered only by consent of the State. But it is a question whether a church thus connected with the State is not freer than, or at least as free as, a denomination owning buildings and possessing funds and thus coming under the common law. It required an Act of Parliament to confirm the majority of the Free Church in the possession of property which they had themselves paid for, but which they had lost by a slight departure from their original constitution.

Another consideration which has weighed against disestablishment in Scotland is the historic continuity of the Kirk. It is not to be supposed that there are many sects in Scotland. In proportion there are probably fewer sects in Scotland than in England, where, as all the world knows, there are fifty religions to one sauce. The distinctive feature of the situation in Scotland is that there are several sects professing the same doctrines and adhering to the same forms of worship and church government, but separated from each other by obscure and, as it seems to outsiders, insignificant questions of secular policy. Between them they include the great bulk of the Scottish people, the other denominations not amounting altogether to twenty per cent. of the population. But all alike claim direct descent from the Church of the Reformation and profess to represent the true faith and church of the land; and all alike are proud of their share in the national heritage. From the stern Cameronians who held aloof from the Kirk after the deposition of the Stuart kings, because the Civil Magistrate was not made the servant of the church, down to the latest formed sect of the Free Church, the different sections agree in essentials and look back to a common history and to a noble and worthy record. The complete severance of Church and State would mean in the case of even the smallest Presbyterian sect a breach with the past and the sacrifice of some of the most cherished influences in the national life. The same feeling that protects the Church of England and renders it safe from doctrinaire attacks has strengthened resistance to disestablishment in Scotland. There are few men, whatever be their opinions, who would look with pleasure on the overthrow of an ancient institution or who would care to witness such a social change as disestablishment would bring about. So that in spite of radical opinions the demand for the disestablishment of the church has admittedly diminished rather than increased in Scotland in the last few years.

On the other hand dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs has during the same period continuously grown. The result of the Free Church case was to leave in some villages three and even four congregations with separate organisations and with separate buildings, anyone of which could hold all the people of the place. The dissipation of energy and the occasional local quarrels, although happily these were rare, which ensued upon the division in the Free Church, draw serious attention to the spectacle which Scottish Church life as a whole presented, and led many to ask if these differences were necessary. The reproaches of English statesmen that the Scottish people could not settle their church affairs for themselves, began to tell; and the leaders of the separated churches wondered if devotion to the truth might not be combined with consideration for the opinions of others. Loyalty to principle is a quality in which the Scots have never been deficient and for which they have sometimes suffered; but if loyalty is carried so far as to cause separation and even sectarian strife, the principle itself may require fuller consideration and re-statement. That conviction has influenced many leading Scotsmen lately. The Established Church, which is both the largest church, numbering among its adherents about half of the people, and is also in possession of the parochial endowments, has taken the lead in negotiating for a basis of union. For some years it has offered to share the endowments with the other Presbyterian denominations if the principle of the statutory recognition of religion were preserved. Now, under the guidance of a strong Committee of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is the chairman, it has gone a step further and has offered to surrender the privileges of establishment, provided the endowments are reserved for religious purposes. In Ireland, it will be remembered, as it is now proposed to do in Wales, the endowments were diverted from religion and applied to education and to other local objects. The generosity of this offer from the Established Church has already stirred responsive feelings in Scotland, and it seems likely that the other large denomination, the United Free Church, will meet it with a favourable reply. Sentiment will support a proposal by which the benefactions of pious ancestors are to be used for the religious good of the people; and the national feeling will be in favour of a reconstituted church. This was the way out of the difficulty proposed by the popular Scottish author Ian Maclaren, who knew the mind of his contrymen on the subject, and who in one of his stories describes the passing of just such a Bill as is now to be asked from Parliament. There will be difficulties. The notion of the equality of all sects before the law has taken so strong a hold in Scotland, that there will be objections to the modified territorial system now proposed. But the Scottish people have, if they see their way and avail themselves of it, an unique opportunity of showing to the world a Free Church working in a Free State for the good of the whole body of the people.

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THE AWAKENING OF CHINA. PUBLIC interest is bound to be closely arrested by the speech delivered by Yuan-Shi-kai, the first President, to the Advisory Committee to which the affairs of the new Chinese Republic have temporarily been entrusted. And it is a statesmanlike and brave speech, for not only does the great reformer declare the outstanding necessity for financial and tariff reform, but he declares in emphatic terms his belief that without the active assistance of Foreign advisers China can never hope to put her financial affairs in order. Whether the Committee will accept, and act on this dictum, time must be left to prove; but it is a sign of the times that it is possible for a responsible Chinese statesman, speaking to an assembly of Chinese statesmen, to make such a declaration without the fear of committing political and, indeed, physical suicide. It is, in fact, the intimation to the world that Chinese infallibility has capitulated to western thought, and that the rigid and impenetrable insularity with which the Celestial has, for innumerable centuries, shrouded himself and his affairs has broken down. Yuan Shi-kai pointed out, Reuter tells us, that it would be necessary to employ Foreign financial experts to ensure a correct budget and proper accounting, and he hoped the people would abandon their opposition to the development of the country by means of foreign capital, and would come to see that that was the best means. This is a fine recognition by a great man of the integrity of alien and bitterly hated peoples, and if it is subsequently endorsed by the representatives of the people the Powers will have reaped their reward for their wise and tolerant forbearance of the chaos which has disturbed Far Eastern economies during the past century.

When Sir Robert Hart died a year ago, while all agreed in eulogizing his splendid work at the Chinese Customs Board, there were not wanting critics to point out the many weaknesses he had displayed in his relations with China. It was declared that he had laboured for a people incapable of gratitude, and that in his optimistic forecasts of the future of the great Empire he had erred and stumbled. When those criticisms were pronounced the cloud in the sky which preceded the revolution was no bigger than a man's hand, and it was freely said by men who were, reputedly, trained and expert observers of public affairs that the storm would break only to the undoing of China, that the people were incapable of self-regeneration and, indeed, that the dismemberment of the Empire was in sight. We have now arrived at the point when these lugubrious prophecies must be put to the test, and be proved to be right or wrong. It is impossible to forecast the future, whether the Republic just born will live or die. That the leaders of the Chinese people are making an honest attempt, through its agency, to reform their country, and its administration, is too obvious to be denied, and we wait to see whether they are strong enough to choke and kill the unfortunate old-world prejudices which, hitherto, have made the name of China a reproach. But whatever may be the fate of to-morrow we regard the signs of to-day as encouraging, and every man who values the blessings of enlightened rule, and humane and popular government, will be glad to hail the emancipation of this ancient people from political and economic bondage.

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JAPANESE WOMEN. THE Japanese Diet the other day discussed a Bill which had for its object the removal of the prohibition against women and young men of tender age attending and participating in political meetings. The Chairman of the Committee, in presenting the report, said that in the Committee's view the admission of women to politics would mean that they would neglect their domestic duties. In addition, wives might take opposite views to their husbands on political questions, and this would lead to bickering and quarrelling, and the eventual destruction of family unity. Mr. Hino, the father of the Bill, strenuously combated these statements, and said that the women of Japan were in no way like the "Impudent hussies of Europe and America," a declaration that was received with prolonged applause. Another member, speaking in support of the Bill, said that the present regulations were framed against political agitators at the time of the Saigo rebellion, and under them women were classed as "burglars, incendiaries, rascals, and Liberals." The Bill, nevertheless, was thrown out. The "Seito," which means "Blue-stocking," discussing the measure, observes that the influence of women has been and remains very considerable, although it is the influence of the house rather than of the platform. Probably it is all the greater because it is hidden. Many students of the Far East ascribe to women in Japan the preponderating influence in the country. Indeed, a diplomat of great experience a few days ago expressed the opinion that no change of any importance could be effected in the country without the consent of the eternal feminine having been first obtained. That consent is often hard to obtain, for the women, with their doll-like appearance and graceful clothes, remain the most conservative element, barely touched by the increasing contact between East and West.

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THE DARDANELLES. THE reply of the Porte to the Powers as to the re-opening of the Dardanelles would be amusing were it not that it means further delay, inconvenience and loss to commerce. The closing of the Straits was the trump card by which the Porte intended to score knowing full well that to close them would be to put pressure on the Powers and cause them to "stop the war." If Italy will not screw up her courage and carry the war into European Turkey—though she promised not—the Powers will be compelled in their own interests to intervene. Neither belligerent will much regret this. Naturally, diplomatists regard the situation as serious, for there is nothing left but that the Powers shall force the Dardanelles and insist upon Italian warships keeping off. When that takes place the war will come to an end in a few days.

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THE WEATHER. We had thought in Bombay we were already in the throes of the hot weather, but from the official report wired yesterday from Simla, we learn that the development is only now occurring of the barometric depression proper to the hot season. We gather, therefore, that, still, there is greater heat before us. There is, however, in the report that which will tend to make the exile in Bombay more content with his lot. In Jacobabad, we are told, the people have to make the best of a maximum (day) temperature of 113 degrees, a figure which makes us wonder what life can be when the sun is really bent on making himself felt.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer "Mantua", arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

A MILITARY correspondent states that it is under contemplation to amalgamate the Home and Indian Ordnance Departments on the lines of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

A MUTINY veteran named Mr John Mason died at Saugor in the Central Provinces on the 23rd ultimo. Mr. Mason was a Leicestershire man and a driver in the Royal Artillery. He landed in India in 1857 and was at Gwalior during the disturbances. He was the possessor of a Mutiny medal and clasp.

THE lover of wine will sigh for bygone days when he reads in the records of the Guild of Vintners of the prices that ruled in the Middle Ages. Early in the fourteenth century it was ordered by proclamation "that one gallon of wine shall be sold for 3d. and a century later Rhenish wines were 8d. per gallon, red wine 6d., Malvanzie, a Greek wine (or "Malvoisie," as Simon the Cellarer called it) 16d., and Crete and Provence wine 12d.

A SMALL boy known to the *New York Sun* was introduced by his teacher to the "ditto mark." Its labour-saving possibilities appealed to him, and he soon found occasion to turn his knowledge to account. While he was away on a short visit he wrote to his father. The letter ran:—

> Dear Father,—
> I hope you are well.
> " " mother is "
> " " sister " "
> " " Dick " "
> " " grandmother " "
> " wish you were here.
> " " mother was "
> " " sister " "
> " " Dick " "
> " " grandmother "
> " " you would send me some money.
> Your aff. son, TOM.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AMONG THE ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The most satisfactory feature of the Easter Holiday Athletic sports was the promising form shown by G. N. Seedhouse, the crack who hails from Newmarket. He was given 2 1-2 yards start in a 220 yards handicap at Stamford Bridge, and scored a fine win, the final being run in 22 3-5 secs. This does not sound very great on paper, but it was a good win. First of all Seedhouse had to run round his field and was baulked in the home straight, and the track at Stamford Bridge is not past. It was the fine manner Seedhouse finished, both in heats and final, which impressed the writer. He has the physique to stay a quarter, and certainly does not lack speed. His form when winning a quarter at Kennington Oval last Autumn stamped him as a runner equal to 49 secs. for the distance and if he has improved as looks probable, he will be a tower of strength at the Olympic Games. His action denotes power and vim, and with a bitmore polish, he might get down to Wyndham Halswell's British record of 48 2-5 secs. for 440 yards.

TEN MILERS.

The Scotch, Irish and North of England ten miles championships on the track were decided during Easter and served to show how strong we are in stayers. The success of J. Jack in the Scottish race was very popular, he having recently been elected president of the Scottish Athletic Association. He is now quite a veteran, and no stranger to honours in the race, yet his time of 55 mins. 21 secs. in a hurricane of wind shows that he retains much of his ability.

Lce.-Sergt. F. O'Neill of the Connaught Rangers outclassed his rivals in the Irish championship at Dublin and won by nearly three quarters of a mile. He is a past holder of the English ten miles championship, but his name is missing from the entries for this year's race. This is a pity, as the Irishman would trouble the best if in form.

The Northern Counties race served to show that W. Scott of Manchester, holder of the All-England and Northern honours, is moving nicely. He went away from the start and won easily in 54 mins. 18 secs. in spite of a high wind.

A NEW WALKER.

When R. Bridge beat W. G. Yates, T. H. Dumbill and other good men in the Lancashire 7 miles road walk recently, many authorities thought the performance might be a fluke. He has now confirmed the win by defeating Yates, Dumbill and others in the Northern Counties 7 miles track walking championship, his time being 54 mins. 12 secs. This points to Bridge being a good man, and his appearance in the English championship on April 20th will be awaited with interest.

THL BOXING WORLD.

When Jack Johnson was in Scotland, he was admitted to the Dundee lodge as a Freemason. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Yorkshire has now decreed that the initiation took place at a meeting which was illegal, consequently the proceedings are null and void. The fee Johnson paid is to be returned to him, so that the boxer apparently went through the ceremony to no purpose.

Home sportsmen were not surprised that Sam Langford decisively beat Sam MacVea in their contest at Sydney on Monday. Some good judges in London entertain very high opinions of Langford, and had he met Johnson here, the smaller man would not have lacked supporters.

No English heavy weight would be fancied against "Sam," but it would be a treat to see Tommy Burns and Langford meet. One wonders if Burns really does mean to come out again. He would be given a good welcome in London, and with Fred Storbeck of South Africa, and Billy Wells "on deck," he ought to be sure of employment.

Mention of Storbeck reminds one that the South African appears to have struck his best form. He showed up well when beating Jim Johnson, another of America's coloured cracks, and is now eager for a return match with Wells, and as an inducement to the Englishman, offers to wager £150 to £100 that he wins.

As Jim Sullivan shows no indication of changing his mind, he is apparently not willing to defend his title against J. Harrison and will consequently have to forfeit the Lord Lonsdale middle-weight championship belt. It is a pity, but Harrison may prove he is a worthy holder of the trophy before very long,

FOOTBALL.

A striking feature of the International Rugby match between France and England at Paris on Easter Monday was the enthusiasm of the spectators. A great change has come over Frenchmen during the past decade and they are now extremely keen on what may be termed British sports. It means much to France and incidently to other nations, what French cyclists have done, French, runners, boxers, golfers, tennis players, oarsmen, footballers, etc., will some day accomplish, judging by the keenness shown. There was a record crowd of about 25,000 at the Parc des Princes on Monday and it was an eye opener to notice him closely, the onlookers were able to follow the niceties of the game. The young lads were particularly interested and closely watched and commented on the play of the visitors. Great keenness as not a strong point in Englishmen and they could do with a bit more enthusiasm such as shown by Frenchmen, American athletes, and Welsh Rugby men. This point is going to help France to climb higher in the world of sport, and remembering what we have seen in the cycling and lawn tennis worlds, golf (Massey) and boxing (Carpenter) running (Bouin, Serat, Bouchard and St. Yves) it is fairly certain France will some day trouble the best at Rugby.

THE MATCH.

To come to the play in the match under notice, the splendid effort the French players made against Wales at Newport recently led their friends to expect something extra against England. Possibly the home men were overawed by the occasion, for they could not hold the Englishmen in the opening stage, with the result that the visitors were soon leading by 14 points to nil. After crossing over, however, the Frenchmen, with the wind behind, showed up much better, and when the game ended, they were not disgraced with the score 18 points to 8 in favour of the Englishmen. It should be added that Brougham, one of England's "threes" was injured and off the field for 20 minutes in the second half, which naturally handicapped the winners.

CELTIC'S GREAT RECORD.

The form of the Celtic Football Club in the Scottish Cup is truly a remarkable one, the club winning the trophy at Glasgow on Saturday for the eighth time, This is a wonderful record as also is the club's performance in reaching the final fourteen times. Upwards of 44,000 attended Ibrox Park to see the play, the receipts totalling £1,180. The interval was almost due when Celtic opened the scoring and as Clyde had the advantage of the wind on crossing over, many thought the younger club might draw level. The Celtic men showed better control of the ball, however, and kept it low, the proper tactics with a hurricane blowing. The result was that the Celtic men put on another goal, their form against the wind being even better than during the opening half.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

His Majesty showed his interest in the Turf by attending the West Norfolk Hunt Steeplechases at Fakenham on Monday and personally presented the prizes to the winners. One of the trophys was given by the King and another was presented by the Prince of Wales. This support of the meeting is very pleasing to the local sportsmen and the fixture, whilst of quite the ordinary type of hunt meetings, attracts much attention. Everyone interested in Turf matters feels pleased at the King's encouragement of racing and it is bound to do good.

A FINE TRAINER.

The schooling and training of steeplechasers appears to be the forte of Coulthwarte, who scored another success in the Lancashire Steeplechase at Manchester on Easter Monday. The race, run over a 3 1-2 miles course, ranks next to the Grand National so far as the value goes, the stakes amounting to 2,000 sovs. (10,000 dollars). The field of a dozen included some prominent chasers, King of the Scarlets and Mount Prospects Fortune being the top weights. Neither gained a place, however, the spoils going to Wilkinstown, the property of Mr. C. B. Ismay. As he resides in the neighbourhood the victory was very popular, the public making the winner a good favourite. This is the sixth time Coulthwaite has trained the winner of the race and his record in connection with it is really remarkable.

ROWING.

A further fillip to International rowing should be the result of the race at Calais on Monday between an English four and a four from the Emulation Nautique. The race was over a course of 1 1-4 miles on a canal, a bouy having to be turned at the half journey. The conditions were strange to the Englishmen and the turn caused them to lose a portion of their lead, but a fine finishing effort gave them the victory by about three feet. The municipal authorities offered a statue representing Iris for the race and it is quite likely this will become a challenge trophy for future races. It should be added that the English four represented the National Amateur Rowing Association which caters for amateurs, whether they have done manual labour for pay of not. The Amateur Rowing Association makes the distinction and will not accept entries from oarsmen who earn their living "by the sweat of their brow," though a clerk in the employ of a rejected oarsman might be welcome. It is good that the N. A. R. A. is launching out, and one would like to see the body represented at the Olympic Games Regatta.

LAWN-TENNIS.

The names of the players selected to represent the United Kingdom of the Olympic Games lawn-tennis tournament are not very inspiring. M. J. G. Ritchie is not among those going to Stockholm and we shall be lucky if even one of the men's events comes this way. A. W. Gore was invited to play at the last games, but did not do so, but the authorities evidently count on him this time, as he has been selected captain. He will be supported by H. Ruper Barrett, the brothers F. G. and A. H. Lowe, A. E. Beamish, C. P. Dixon, G. A. Caridia and T. M. Mavrogordato, whilst the ladies invited are Mrs. Hannam, Mrs. Parton and Miss Aitchison. The team is mumerous if not brilliant, but the U. K. could do with the help of H. L. Doherty at his best and Mrs. Lambert Chambers.

IN GENERAL.

Harry Vardon (open champion) and J. Braid met in an eighteen holes golf match at Skeyness on Monday, the former proving successful by 2 up and 1 to play.

A 12 miles road race at Coventry on Monday gave F. N. Hibbins, the National cross-country champion, a chance to gain further laurels, his victory being easily gained in the good time of 7 mins. 30 secs.

Some fine roller skating was seen at Yarmouth a few days ago. S. Shipley of America winning a one-mile handicap turn scratch in 3 mins. 17 secs. besides beating A. R. Eglington, holder of several English records, in a one-mile match.

The arranging of a home and home match for the World's professional racquets championship between C. Williams of England and G. Standing of New York has given much satisfaction to followers of the game in London. Williams is the holder, and it will be a big disappointment to his friends should he fail to win the £1,000 stake.

The Duke of Westminster's motor-boat Ursula easily won the event for races at the Monte Carlo Regatta on Tuesday. The course was 50 kilometres (31 1-4 miles) around 8 laps and Ursula finished in 45 mins. 16 secs.

Stevenson easily beat Mack in their heat of the London billiard tournament and made a break of 531 on the last day. Inman and Diggle are in opposition this week, and though the latter made a break of 454 on Wednesday, he will have to do something very extra to defeat Inman.

France proved no match for England in the sixth International hockey match at Auteuil on Saturday, the visitors winning easily by 9 goals to 1. The record now reads 5 wins to England with one draw, the 1908 match ending with 2 goals each.

Those interested in long distance running, and particularly in the doings of the giants of the past, should read the latest issue of Splading's Athletic Library. It is written by Mr. J. H. Kardwick, Hon. Secretary of the Salford Harriers, whose long association with the game enables him to offer some valuable advice to youngsters. It is a cheap book at 6s. and many athletes will no doubt pay a visit to Hind Court, London, where it is published.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The ballot of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for a representative of the chamber to serve in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in place of Mr. W. L. Graham who has resigned his seat, was held on Monday.

Mr. W. C. Symes, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, Bombay, was elected.

THE twin sons of Lord Linlithgow add another to the small number of twins in the peerage. In the House of Lords there are only two peers who have twin brothers. One is the Earl of Durham, whose twin brother, the Hon. Frederick Lambton, is so like him that they could on occasion take each other's place. The other is the Earl of Malmesbury, whose twin brother is the Hon. Charles Harris. Lord Ernest St. Maur, the heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Somerset, is one of twins, but his twin brother is dead. The heir to the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Kilconnel, is also one of twins, and his brother, too, died in childhood. The Hon. T. C. Agar-Robartes, M. P. heir to Viscount Clifden, is one of twins, but the other was a sister.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE GULF OF SMYRNA.

Steamer Sunk by Mine and 140 People Drowned.

SMYRNA, APRIL 30.

The local steamer "Texas" struck a submarine mine yesterday evening at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna. The ship sank and 140 persons were drowned.

THE DARDANELLES.

Turkey Refuses to Reopen the Straits.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

At question time in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Mark Sykes suggested that a local armistice should be arranged between Italy and Turkey in regard to the Dardanelles, and so give an opportunity for the egress of the detained ships into the Mediterranean.

Mr. Acland said that Sir Edward Grey had consulted the Powers regarding such a temporary measure being resorted to if the channel were not opened soon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 30.

The Foreign Minister has informed the Ambassadors that the Porte regrets that it is unable to comply with the request to reopen the Dardanelles in view of the possibility of a further attack by Italy, unless the Powers guarantee the security of the Straits.

The position is regarded as serious by diplomatists.

The Porte has replied to the Russian memorandum of the 23rd inst., asserting its treaty right to close the Straits, and claiming that Turkey is the sole judge whether the Straits are menaced.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

A message to the *Times* from Constantinople states that 99 foreign merchantmen are now detained in the Dardanelles and neighbouring waters. The value of their aggregate cargoes is estimated at four millions sterling. It is said that vessels laden with maize may have to discharge their cargo owing to danger from heating.

[The Dardanelles (the ancient Hellespont, after Helle, daughter of Athenas, King of Thebes, who was drowned there: also the scene of the death of Leander and Hero in 627 B.C) are about a mile in breadth. Two castles (Sestos in Roumania and Alydos in Natone) built by the Sultan Mahomet V in 1659 command the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, in modern times called the Dardanelles after the contiguous town of Dardanus. The passage of the Straits was achieved by the British squadron under Sir John Duckworth in 1807, but he repassed them a fortnight later with great loss, men in the two castles hurling down stone shot upon the British ships. The allied British and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at at the Sultan's request in 1853.

In July 1904, during the Russo-Japanese War two Russian volunteer fleet cruisers, flying the Russian commercial flag, passed the Bosphorous and the Dardanelles, and commenced operations as warships in the Red Sea. Generally speaking, there is no real right of way through the Strait and even in times of peace vessels of foreign nationality may not pass through between sunset and sunrise.]

THE £6,500,000 SURPLUS.

Interesting Question as to its Disposal.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Much interest is being evidenced in the question of the disposal of six and a half millions, the surplus from the last financial year. Mr. Lloyd George intimated in the House of Commons last evening that a part of it might be necessary to meet the losses of revenue due to the coal strike, and a part to meet the expenditure of £600.000 for the Navy from the previous year.

The Government, he said, had decided upon this step owing to the uncertainty as to possible liabilities in regard to the Navy. Mr. Churchill had made it clear that if Foreign programmes were altered, the House of Commons would be asked for further powers.

Mr. Lloyd George said, "We do not know what our position is even now, and we do not know what our liabilities may be. Anyhow, whatever the position is, we shall have to face it." He added that the subject would be raised again at the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, when further information might be available.

The Government majority, after Mr. Lloyd George's statement, dropped to 47.

"BLACK PERIL" IN AFRICA.

Stringent Measures Advocated against the Kaffirs.

CAPETOWN. APRIL 30.

The "Black peril" outcry has been revived with intensity especially in Johnnesburg and Natal, where a number of outrages on white women are reported.

In the debate in the Senate, Mr. Munnik (the Transvaal) moved a resolution advocating that the minimum penalty for such outrages should be hanging.

Colonel Stanford advocated the settling of Kaffir families in locations and the establishment of native police.

Mr. Hertzog deprecated yielding to sensationalism, he believed that the establishment of locations would be most effective,

Mr. Schreiner, an ex-Premier, emphasised the necessity for keeping natives in compounds.

Mr. Munnik's resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

M. JULES VEDRINES.

Conjectured Cause of the Accident.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

M. Vedrines has been trepanned. It appears that the motor stopped and he vol-planed towards the railway for lack of a better landing place. He must have touched a passing train or been upset by the rush of air.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

FIRST MEETING OF CHINESE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Yuan Shi-Kai Emphasises Need of Foreign Assistance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, APRIL 29.

The Advisory Council, which is practically a provisional Senate, was opened to-day.

In his inaugural speech, Yuan Shi-Kai pointed out emphatically that the most important matter was finance. China, at present, was unable to pay for Foreign loans, while new expenditure made more Foreign capital essential. The Government was now drafting a scheme of financial and taxation reforms, which he briefly outlined.

The Government was negotiating with the Powers with the view to an increase in the customs, the abolition of likin, and a reduction of export taxes. He hoped that the railway and other reproductive loans would pay for themselves, otherwise the salt gabelle would bear the expense.

Yuan Shi-Kai pointed out that it would be necessary to employ Foreign financial experts to ensure a correct budget and proper accounting. He hoped the people would abandon their opposition to the development of the country by means of Foreign capital and would come to see that that was the best means.

In conclusion, Yuan Shi-Kai said that the mining laws would be reformed and superfluous troops reduced.

The Powers, in recent years, had shown a just attitude, and a desire to assist China, for which the Chinese should be grateful.

["Likin", the abandonment of which Yuan-Shi-Kai foreshadowed in his speech is a tax on inland trade levied while in transit from one district to another. It was originally a war tax imposed as a temporary measure to meet the expenditure required by the Taiping and Mahomedan rebellions of 1850-1870. It is now one of the permanent sources of income, but at the same time it is in form as objectionable as a tax can be, and is equally obnoxious to the native and to the Foreign merchant.

Tolls or barriers are erected at frequent intervals along all the principal routes of trade, whether by land or water, and a small levy is made at each on every conceivable article of commerce. The individual levy is small, but over a long transit it may amount to 15 or 20 per cent. The objectionable feature is the frequent stoppages with overhauling of cargo and consequent delays.

By treaty, Foreign goods may commute all transit dues for a single payment of one-half the import tariff duty, but this stipulation is but indifferently observed. It must also be remembered "per contra" that dishonest Foreign merchants will take out passes to cover native-owned goods.

The yield of the tax is estimated, at an average, at about £1,950,000 a sum which probably represents one-third of what is actually paid by the merchants, the balance being cost of collection.

THE SALT GABELLE.

The Chinese salt trade, as in India, is in the hands of the Government: it is, moreover, a monopoly. Only licensed merchants are allowed to deal in it and the import of foreign salt is forbidden by the treaties. For the purpose of salt administration, China is divided into seven or eight main circuits, each of which has its own source of production. Each circuit has carefully defined boundaries, and salt produced in one circuit is not allowed to be consigned into or sold in another. There are great differences in price between the several circuits, but the consumer is not allowed to buy in the cheapest market. He can only buy from the licensed merchants in his own circuit, who in turn are debarred from procuring supplies except at the depot to which they belong.

Duty is levied under two heads, the duty proper and likin. Together they amount on an average to about 3s. 1d. per cwt. The total realized amounts approximately to £2,025,000. The average consumption is about nine pounds per annum per head of the population.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The Contest in the State of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

The greatest interest is taken in to-day's primary presidential elections in Massachusetts, where President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are following each other, attacking and defending with an asperity unequalled in presidential politics.

Up to the present, of 672 delegates elected to the Republican Convention, 415 are for President Taft and 207 for Mr. Roosevelt. Massachusetts chooses 36, but the election is interesting as the State is expected to vote solidly for one or the other.

THE 2,000 GUINEAS.

List of Probable Starters in To-day's Race.

[BY SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The probable starters for the Two Thousand Guineas are:—

Le Lac	Aleppo
Kempion	Hall Cross
Tracery	Farman
Catmint	White Star
Jingling Geordie	Lom
Cylgad	Jaeger
Javelin	Lorenzo
Hector	Cylba

Sweeper II

LAWN TENNIS.

Frenchman Becomes Covered Court Champion.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

At the final match for the covered courts Lawn Tennis Championship, at Queen's Club to-day, Gobert (France) beat Wilding (New Zealand) by three sets to two, the score being 3—6; 5—7; 6—4; 6—4; 6—4.

[This is the first time a non-British player has won the championship since it was established in 1885. Wilding won it in 1907 and 1911; but previously those famous players, E.W. Lewis and H.L. Doherty, had won it seven and six times, respectively, the fomer with one sequence of five years. The latter, however, won six years in succession, the last time in 1906.]

JAPANESE MINE DISASTER.

283 Workers Given Up as Lost.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, APRIL 30.

The Ubari Coalmine has been wrecked by an explosion. Two hundred and eighty-three men are entombed, and little hope is entertained of rescuing them.

THE "TITANIC" ENQUIRY.

Wireless Operators and Sale of Stories.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30.

At yesterday's resumption of the enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster, Mr. Marconi was recalled.

The Chairman asked him to discourage the practice of wireless operators selling news.

Mr. Marconi concurred in the suggestion. He attributed the "Carpathia's" silence in response to official enquiries to the fact that the operator was busy communicating with relatives of the survivors.

The Chairman asked Mr. Marconi to ascertain what messages had been sent by Mr. Ismay and others from the "Carpathia," whereupon Mr. Franklin, of the White Star Company, said that Mr. Ismay and the Company would gladly permit the cable and wireless companies to communicate Mr. Ismay's messages in connection with the disaster.

Mr. Sammis, Mr. Marconi's chief engineer, repudiated the assertion that he was the means of the suppression of news from the 'Carpathia' though he arranged for the sale of the operators' personal stories, in order to brace them up. The operators each got 750 dollars from the newspapers. None of the officials of the company got anything.

A passenger, named Woolner, of London, mentioned that the millionaire, Mr. Straus, refused the invitation to enter the boats before other men.

THE PARIS ANARCHISTS.

Two more Criminals Prepare to Resist to the Death.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

There is intense excitement in Paris owing to the fact that Garnier and Vallet, two accomplices of Bonnot, who was shot on Sunday by the police during the siege of the house in which he had sheltered, have been traced to a suburb of Paris where they are now surrounded.

They have a regular arsenal and are prepared to resist to the death.

QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Government majority is 18 and not 19 as wired previously.

THE CAPE COMMAND.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Brigadier-General Hickman has been appointed to the command of the forces in the Cape of Good Hope district.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Arathoon Lane, a Calcutta barrrister.

[Mr. A. Arathoon, whose death we presume is announced, has practised in England for many years before the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords. He was called (Inns of Court) in 1875, and was admitted as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court in the same year. He was an Armenian and a member of a well-known family settled in Calcutta.]

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

Improved Progamme Arranged for this Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 30.

Sir John Woon and Sir Edmund Barrow have finally approved the programme for this year's meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association. Sir Edmund has given Rs. 200 for a cup or piece of plate to the corps, British, Indian or Volunteer, which wins the largest number of team competitions as distinct from individual matches. The total value of the prizes this September is to be Rs. 30,000 against Rs. 28,000. The value of the non-commissioned officers' plate is raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350, and other general-increases have been made. The bull's eye series of matches are much the same as last year, except that the Bisley pattern of figure targets have been introduced at 200 and 300 yards.

THE ENLARGED BENGAL.

Dacca to be the Partial Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

A special telegram to the *Statesman* from Darjeeling states that at a meeting of the Executive Council this morning it was decided that in future Dacca will be the headquarters of the Bengal Government from July 1st to September 15th.

The programme of the Governor's first tour was also decided. His Excellency will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta on July 1st and will stay in Calcutta until July 10th. On the way to Dacca he will visit Khulna and Barisal, reaching Dacca on the 16th. From Dacca he will go to Mymensingh and Chittagong, Noakhali and Comilla and before his return to Darjeeling he hopes to visit Rampore, Boalia and Murishidabad.

FIGHTING IN KHOST VALLEY.

Afghan Troops Leave for Scene of Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent sends the following news regarding affairs in the Khost Valley. On hearing of the revolt of the tribesmen, the Amir sent a proclamation calling upon the Mangals, Jadrans and Jagis to submit a statement of their grievances through their headmen, and warning them of the penalties of disloyalty. A number of mullahs were at the same time sent to Khost to preach obedience to authority according to the law laid down in the Koran. The Amir has transferred to other regiments the Jagis who were serving as his bodyguard. This step was probably due to a report from Kabul that between one and two hundred Jagi sepoys had deserted, carrying off their rifles and ammunition.

Sardar Nasrullah Khan from his head quarters at Kabul has issued urgent orders to military commandants at Ghazni and Kandahar to prepare columns for movement upon Khost. A force of two batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry and six battalions of infantry, under the command of General Abdul Aziz Khan, was formed from the Kabul and Logar garrisons ;and ordered to march upon Matuni. There was a delay owing to transport difficulties. Pack animals and supplies were collected in Jellalabad and Laghman and sent on to Kabul. The general direction of the punitive expedition is in the hands of Sardar Nasrullah Khan who is Commander-in-chief in Afghanistan.

THE MIDNAPORE APPEAL.

Remarkable Charge against Counsel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

There was a breeze in the court during the hearing of the appeal in the Midnapore damage suit this afternoon between Mr. Garth, counsel for Mr. D. Weston, and Mr. K. B. Dutt, counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Garth, in the course of his argument, observed that the story of the confession being induced by the Magistrate (Mr. Weston) was false. This story, he said, was circulated after the plaintiff's son had been spirited away suddenly to the bar library and they repeated that story at the High Court in the witness-box under the ægis of Mr. K. B. Dutt.

Mr. K. B. Dutt protested.

Mr. Garth: When I say they got into the hands of these people in the bar library I mean that our case is that this case has been engineered by Mr. K. B. Dutt from the beginning to end. We submit this suit is not the plaintiff's and it has been engineered by Mr. K. B, Dutt himself.

Mr. K. B. Dutt: I submit the observation is not warranted by the facts and is a direct suggestion that I tutored Santosh to make the statement in this court.

Mr. Garth: There is a ground of appeal that the presence of Mr. K. B. Dutt, a leading counsel for the plaintiff, was grossly embarrassing to the defendant. Also, that several witnesses who ought to have been cited by the plaintiff to give evidence were not cited, among these being Mr. K. B. Dutt.

Woodroffe J. remarked that as to whether Mr. Dutt, as counsel, did right in not going into the witness-box he would say nothing about at present. In his opinion that did not justify Mr. Garrth in his comment on the fact that Mr. Dutt had not been called that was due to the action of his client. It was one thing to comment on that, but quite different. to make a charge against Mr. Dutt personally

Chatterjee J: Do you say that Mr. K. B. Dutt engineered this case?

Mr. Garth: Yes.

Chatterjee J: Is not this remark rather premature?

Mr. Garth: I must develop my case as I go on. I am sorry I cannot withdraw anything I have said.

Woodroffe J: We cannot deal with this matter now. Counsel for the appellant had better first carefully consider whether it is necessary for his case to endeavour to establish the charge he makes against Mr. Dutt personally. If he thinks so then he must fully state these facts.

GREAT ACQUISITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

To-day before the Land Acquisition Judge of Alipore the suit known as the Bracebridge Hall case was amicably settled between the parties. In 1909 the Government of India, on behalf of the Port Commissioners, wanted to acquire 5,575 bighas of land from the B. I. S. N. Co., at Garden Reach, the property being known as Bracebridge Hall.

The Land Acquisition Collector awarded Rs. 14,48,623. Against this the Company appealed claiming Rs. 97,99,625, in addition to the amount awarded. The Judge awarded Rs. 28,00,000 to the Company besides the preferential use for the company's steamers of the riverside berth for the shipment of coal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA. APRIL 30.

Colonel Itdswell of the Lancashire Fusiliers will officiate as Assistant-Quartermaster General, Meerut Division, vice Colonel Cowper who is on leave.

Major-General Lloyd-Payne, commanding the Karachi Brigade, is appointed to command the Burma Division during the absence of General Sir R. Scallon.

Brigadier-General Turner commanding the Risalpur Cavalry Brigade is granted three months' leave in India.

Brigadier;General Melliss, commanding the Fyzabad Brigade, is promoted Major-Grneral. vice Major-General Bailey who is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Colonel C. H. L. F. Wilson of the Indian Ordnance Department, retires from the service.

Brigadier-General Macintyre, commanding the Jhelum Brigade, is granted leave for five months.

Captain Macpherson, 10th Jats, is appointed to the Bengal Military Police.

CAWNPORE JAIN QUARREL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 30 APRIL.

In the Jain defamation case the Magistrate fined Mohanlal Rs. 100, and the pressmen Rs. 751 each Remarking that the Complainant Bhagubhai Fatechand had no Reputation at all and the Jain paper was a rag and all the sixteen passages were justified except three, but the accused used stronger language in the three passages than was necessary and so was liable. The Magistrate also held that the accused wrote out of duty as a Jain but should not have exceeded the limit in the three passages.

THE NEW DELHI.

Laying out the Garden City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

There are now three members of the European Gardeners' Service in India employed at Delhi in connection with the horticultural and gardening operations required for the new capital. Mr. Griessen, Superintendent of the Taj and other gardens at Agra, who was responsible for the gardening work at the Delhi Durbar, is one of them paying periodical visits and generally directing and supervising the operations in progress.

Periodical reports are being submitted to the Government of India on the progress of works at Delhi by the Director of Works there. Details are also to be prepared fortnightly as to the progress of matters with which they may each be concerned.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

Lord Hardinge for the first time met Captain Swinton, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Lutyens the three town-planning experts at Delhi. These three gentlemen with a number of European assistants who have come with them, have now been in Delhi about a fortnight, and during that time, in the course of their search for the most suitable site for the new capital, they have explored all the ground within a five mile radius of Delhi including both sides of the Jumna. Lord Hardinge is also expected to have an interview whilst at Delhi with Colonel Vole who is in charge of works for the temporary capital.

DELHI, APRIL 30.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Sir James Du Boulay and staff, arrived here this morning and are staying at the circuit. House Lord Hardinge already interviewed the experts and inspected the sites for temporary works.

A report is current among well-informed circles that the experts are of opinion that the Durbar area is not waterlogged, but no decision will be arrived about the site of the permanent capital till after the monsoon. Their Excellencies spent a busy day at Delhi and leave for Simla at 7 this evening.

THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Army Department has issued the following Press Communique.—The terms of the reference to the Committee presided over by Field Marshall, Sir William Nicholson, G.C.B., are as follows:—(1) to carry out a comprehensive survey of the various circumstances requiring the use of military force which may arise out of the external and internal situation in India under the conditions which now exist or may probably arise during the next few years; (2) to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations; (3) to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what measures for the military expenditure are compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.

OLD BOMBAY.

Interesting Reminiscences Recalled.

"A. G." writing in the "Pioneer" under the title of "Random Cuttings from Old Papers" includes the following interesting picture of Bombay of fifty-eight years ago:—

The "Illustrated London News" is the first paper to be laid under contribution, the volume for 1854 being selected as a mine from which to dig out sundry items of news affecting India. Dealing with the opening of the G. I. P. Railway, a line worked from the 16th April, 1853, and that "without a single accident," one comes across the account of a further extension (in May next year), to Callian. Here succeeds the verbatim story of this important event "a party of about 250 ladies and gentlemen—European and native—proceeded in a special train." Nor were the great ones of the Presidency absent, for one notes that the Governor was there "as were the Members of Council, the Puisne Judge, Secretaries to Government and"—"mirabile" dictu—"the Elders of the village." Evidently under the scorned Ma Bap method of administration honour was paid to humbler individuals than is even now the case. It is to be hoped that the old patels profited by seeing the advent of the Iron Horse to their neighbourhood. "The speed attained was thirty-four minutes for the 16 ½ miles covered" a rate of progress not yet common on most narrow gauge railways of the present day. I noted a little piece of news that may be unknown to some of our birds of passage, namely that after leaving the terminus at Boree Bunder—predecessor of the Victoria station—"you first pass from the island of Bombay to that of Salsette and finally on to the mainland. Of course the occasion was marked by the inevitable "burra khana", with speeches and fireworks to follow. On the return journey the tunnels were lighted with blue lights, giving a very pleasing effect." Some smart engineer must have hit or rather lighted on that way of showing his ingenuity and giving pleasure to the august personages occupying seats in the train. After a due supply of champagne ilttle wonder if "the illuminations were cordially admired."

The issue of a few weeks later contains a picture of a station—the Byculla Terminus is inscribed beneath the drawing—that serves to show the enormous progress made in railway matters, also the altered fashions in the dress of Europeans. This terminus was no bigger than a very small wayside halting place up-country; had a single platform; and the telegraphic communication was carried on by one wire. The time of taking the sketch must have been evening, for a couple of sahibs wore tall hats—the silk "topper," formerly a "sine qua non" for gentlemen in town, but nowadays often replaced by the hideous "bowler." I must plead guilty to liking the first form of headgear, clumsy perhaps, yet investing the wearer with a certain "sober dignity." As Bacon remarks, "It is true that what is settled by custom, though it be not good, yet it is fit." Your Lincoln and Bennett was as much the sign of a gentleman in London as was the "toga virilis" of the Roman citizen who had reached years of discretion. The sahibs were accompanied by two ladies, dressed in crinolines—"the wide encirling hoop"—and with preposterously small bonnets on their heads. The attire of the Natives, Parsees and others, is correct enough, while an officer in full uniform reminds one of the period when it was not "de rigeur" to don mufti whenever possible. About a score of people filled the diminutive platform, rather different to the scene when an up-country mail leaves the present terminus.

According to statistics recently published, the trans-Siberian Railway is coming in to remarkable favour with travellers to and from the Far East, owing to the great saving in time resulting from the use of this overland route to China and Japan. During 1910—the figures for last year have not yet been published—5,022 passengers took through tickets over the system between European ports and cities, and China, Japan, and other Eastern countries, the total receipts amounting to over £132,000. What is especially notable about the trans-Siberian route is the extent to which passenger traffic between Germany and the East is developing. In 1910, the number of through passengers between Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, and Frankfort, and Harbin, Vladivostok, Tsuruga, Nagasaki, and Shanghai increased nearly fourfold as compared with the previous year.

APOLLO BUNDER TRAGEDY.

European's Fatal Fall from a Third Floor.

At 6-35 last evening the body of a European was found lying in the compound of Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, opposite Green's restaurant. It was ascertained to be that of Mr. Thomas Horrett, aged 38, an audit-accountant, employed on the G. I. P. Railway.

Inspector Guider of the Colaba police station was at once sent for, and the unfortunate man was removed, without loss of time, in a taxi-cab, to the European Hospital; but he died very shortly after admission.

Little could be ascertained last night of the circumstances attending the tragedy, but it is believed that he fell out of the window of his room—there is no verandah—which is approximately sixty-five feet above the ground, while in a state of delirium. When he was found he was dressed in pyjamas.

So far as can be ascertained the deceased was not in trouble of any kind, but for the last ten days he has been suffering from fever for which he has been medically attended. It is known, however, that he has suffered heavy domestic bereavement; his father having died six months ago and his mother two months ago.

He had been in India a comparatively a short time. A brother, who holds a similar appointment on the Assam Bengal Railway, was communicated with immediately by telegram.

The usual Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

SODA WATER FACTORY.

The Dangers of Careless Bottle Cleansing.

Last year an Act was passed by the Bombay Government to ensure the licensing of all soda water factories in Bombay and, acting on this, the authorities have deemed it fit to make a thorough inspection of all premises of this nature in the Western India capital. There are no fewer than seventy distinct firms carrying on the trade in Bombay, and out of these, many are controlled by Natives.

Three years ago in London, Dr. Hamer made a minute enquiry into the danger of carelessly bottled soda water being a possible precursor of enteric fever, but his investigations resulted in a statement to the effect that very little harm was incurred from the drinking thereof.

This, however, is Bombay and not London, and the persons who have officially visited the factories in the town have found that the washing of the bottles is not satisfactory. In many instances well-water is used, and some of the Bombay wells are stated to be little better than cesspools. In the bulk of cases, moreover, a wooden trough is enjoyed in which to immerse the empty bottles, and this becomes filthy through constant use, the water with which the inside of the bottles is washed serving also to cleanse the outside.

Amongst the manufacturers, Native firms predominate, but Europeans employed in the trade are not immune from criticism. The premises of one of the latter firms in Bombay was found by an inspector to be in a most unsatisfactory condition from a sanitary point of view. Of course, a great amount of the trouble discovered is due to ignorance. In many cases it has been ascertained that a filter was used, but a filter, if not systematically cleansed, fortnight by fortnight, is a "death trap," and even stagnant water would be preferable for the manufacture of aerated drinks. Then again, an excuse has been made by certain firms that, initially, all water used in the making of soda water was first of all boiled. This has been found to be true, but, subsequent to the boiling, it was further found that the same water had been placed in dirty receptacles, and this is another instance of unpremeditated carelessness. Taking into consideration the large number of houses in Bombay and its suburbs, it is an evident fact that the control thereof entails much labour, and it will also take time to impress on the minds of the ignorant the meaning of thorough cleanliness. The chief point of the enquiry is the method of washing the bottles, and when the seventy odd firms in Bombay realise that necessity a distinct reform will have been effected.

Another point of interest is connected with the subject in question. The factory inspectors at Home supervise the working of the aerated water trade there, and some years ago an investigation was made in Manchester, regarding an innovation very popular at the time, the American ice-cream soda fountain. The aeration in this case is brought about by carbon dioxide being forced by pressure into a copper cylinder. Thence the soda water thus formed is conveyed through a lead pipe from fifty to seventy feet in length, to the counter where the drinks are served. The result of the enquiry showed that, during its progress through the lead pipe, the liquid absorbed a certain quantity of that metal, and there was a danger to the consumers of the beverages of contracting lead-poisoning. Consequently, a stipulation was made that the lead tubes must be replaced by tubes lined with one-sixteenth of an inch of block tin.

All residents in Bombay know that they occasionally open a bottle of soda water which is not palatable, but, apart from a momentary, and probably mental, remark of complaint they forget the fact. The officials who, under the new Licensing Act, are investigating the control of the local factories would be aided if the public would make a point of reporting to the nearest retailer that they have received amongst their stock of soda-water, a bottle which is outwardly dirty or inwardly tainted in taste.

NEW B. I. STEAMER.

One of the latest additions to the fine fleet of steamers owned by the B. I. S. N. Co. Ld., is the "Barala," Captain Butler, which leaves for the Persian Gulf to-day. This vessel, built with three others, especially for the slow Persian Gulf run, can steam about 13 knots, and carries a dead weight of about 41,200 tons on a mean draft of 16 feet 6 inches. She has accommodation for twelve 1st class and twenty-four 2nd class passengers. She is in all respects a modern ship and is splendidly fitted.

The "Barala" was built on the Clyde.

THE UPPER GANGES CANAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 25,83,499 for providing permanent headworks of the Upper Ganges Canal at Hardwar in the United Provinces. The new headwork is estimated to earn a net revenue of Rs. 2,45,942 a year, equivalent to 9.6 per cent. on direct and indirect outlay.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The agenda of the European Educational Conference is not ready as its preparation in final form will depend upon replies from Local Governments. These replies are now coming in and will not be completed for a short time yet. The full list of delegates is not yet complete.

BOMBAY MILL MANAGERS.

Europeans Replaced by Indians.

LANCASHIRE MEN DISCUSSED.

Some plain remarks from our out-spoken contemporary "Capital" in relation to the management of cotton mills, in which it is stated that in almost every mill in the island of Bombay, European managers have been replaced by Indians, have aroused a great deal of diversified comment among agents and managers in Bombay. Some of these were gleaned yesterday by a representative of the "Bombay Gazette," who visited some of the principal offices in the city.

The statements of "Capital" were as follows:—

"English mill managers of high scientific attainments are rare in Bombay nowadays." There are over eighty cotton mills on the island and the vast majority are almost entirely staffed by Indians, Parsis predominating. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. have a European general manager for their Seven Sisters, but in several cases the immediate lord of the damsel is an Indian. The Lancashire dialect does not, as in the old days, permeate the circum-ambient atmosphere at Chinchpoogly, and the night reveller who would shout "John Willie coom on" would hardly raise a responsive echo. I heard a Parsee say the other day that in Bombay commerce and industry the European is a cipher; without going quite so far I feel inclined to say that if it were not for the import trade the Bombay Chamber of Commerce might just as well take in its sign.

Our representative first called at the office o Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. A member of that firm remarked "The statement is quite incorrect as far as this company is concerned. It might lead one to believe that we keep only one European manager. As a matter of fact, we have not only the general manager, who is mentioned, but four other managers in charge of individual mills.

"As for the rest of the statement, that does of course contain a certain element of truth. There certainly are not as many Europeans as there used to be; I should think that roughly the number has been reduced by 20 per cent. during the last ten years. At the same time most of the mills retain European managers, and in addition to these, there is generally one engineer in each mill. All mills, which have more than a certain engine-power, have to employ an engineer, who holds a first class certificate, and in the large majority of cases he is a European. In some mills there is an Indian in charge, but even then there are other Europeans in the mill in charge of different departments. The reason? Well under the tuition of European managers, Indians, and particularly the Parsis, have become educated in textile processes. It is also due to some extent to the fact that the mills now employ more highly-paid and more expert Europeans than formerly. These take general charge of several mills, and thus it is not necessary to employ so many Europeans in the subordinate posts.

LANCASHIRE ANNOYED.

In another important office of European agents quite a different feeling was found. Indignation was great and particularly did Lancashire susceptibilities appear to have been offended.

"It's humbug," one of the principals remarked hotly when the subject was opened, "and I think it is churlish, or at least ungrateful, to jeer at the dialect of Lancashire, for Lancashire men at any rate have taught the Indian all that he knows about cotton-spinning. The Lancashire man may like his drink, but there is no question that he is the best cotton spinner"

"A reduction of European hands", he continued, "always occurs when trade is bad, but even now there are enquiries for Lancashire men, and they are glad enough to get them. I am not sure that the proportion of Lancashire men in the cotton-mills is not greater to-day than at most times during my recollection. They are of course much higher-paid than the Parsis and much more efficient. It is true, of course, that amongst Europeans generally, there has been some reduction in numbers on account of Indians taking their places in subordinate posts, but I do not think that that reduction has amounted to more than five per cent in the course of the last fifteen years. The Currimbhoy-mills for example, have a larger percentage of Europeans, and it is a remarkable fact that the best native mills have staffs, which show a great preponderance of Europeans. At the same time they do not employ them now as heads of every department as they used to do. A great many Parsis are employed as assistants under the supervision of a European expert."

EUROPEAN CONFIRMATION.

The opinion was next enquired of a European gentleman, who represents a well-known firm of native agents. He had not very much to say on the subject, but generally he agreed with the statements made by "Capital." He admitted that the last sentence, of course, appeared to be exaggerated, but speaking generally, the statement appeared to him to be correct. Compared with the number which was formerly employed there were comparatively few Europeans in the mills.. That he had no doubt was very greatly due to a desire to reduce expenses. As to the capability of Indian managers, it appeared to him, judging the facts as they presented themselves, that the owners of the mills were quite satisfied with the work of their native staffs.

AN INDIAN VIEW.

Finally an Indian mill-owner and large employer of labour was consulted. "The statement of 'Capital'," he said "is partly but not wholly true. There is no doubt that Indian labour has replaced Lancashire labour, and will do so to a very large extent in the near future. In some of the dye-works, we have German foremen, and they are giving very great satisfaction. The German has the reputation of being a very steady and sober workman. As to the Lancashire man as a mill manager he is being gradually superseded by the native manager, but there are some Lancashire men, who have been serving in Bombay for the last 20 years, who give entire satisfaction. The fact is that we do not always get very desirable or very skilled labour from Lancashire. The men, who come out, are not very sober and not particularly skilful. The best men in Lancashire evidently do not care to come out to India, and there is no doubt that in ten or fifteen years' time, the native mills will be entirely manned by Indian skilled labour, which is steady and sober. As it is there is no saving in employing Indian skilled labour, because it demands quite as good a price as Lancashire labour, if not better. Not only are Parsis employed as managers, but also as foremen and weaving masters; in fact the Parsis are bulking very largely in the Indian cotton industry."

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

Notes on the Aga Khan Tournament.

This year's Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has afforded more interest probably than its predecessors for three or four years past. This is evidenced by the fact that at all the recent games the spectators during the playing of the last round have not confined themselves to audible support of the local teams only, but have vociferously joined in applause when good play was noticeable on either side in the event of a match between visiting teams. Persons who gave early forecasts on the probable result of the Tournament have been surprised and it is still an open question as to which team will win. At the moment of writing, however, one thinks that the finalists will be the Cheshire Regiment, who have won the Cup two years in succession and the M. A. O. College from Aligarh, who, on their play yesterday, showed themselves to be in possession of a brilliant forward line. A point that may be mentioned is that this year the Native teams, still undefeated, include in their two exceedingly good forwards—one Ganpat of the Pioneers and the other Asad of the Aligarh team.

The two local teams who retired from the competition in the second round did not do so without providing the spectators with an exhibition of hard fought contests in which hockey was well played. Both teams gave their subsequent victors a hard task before they were beaten and in the end the decisions were only arrived after replays had taken place. The Grant Medical College have usually figured in the semi-final or final round of the Tournament during the past four years, but they were unfortunate in meeting the cupholders at such an early stage. All credit is due to the Warwicks for having been able to beat the rivals, the Cyclists, who are a strong combination, and, on the occasion of the draw of one goal, all looked as if they were going to win the game until the whistle terminated play. Great enthusiasm prevailed during these two games, Bombay people supporting the local teams, while the soldiers had their own ilk to cheer them on.

Apropos this fact, one is inclined to think that the elimination of the favourite local teams is the chief reason that season-ticket holders are so keenly observant of individual good play amongst the remaining competitors. Having realised that they can comment on the game without prejudice they voice their opinions in a thoroughly sporting manner, and one is pleased to notice that the many ladies who day by day watch the games keenly follow the results and from their occasional remarks show themselves well acquainted with the rules of the game. Of course, at Home hockey is a recognised game for girls, but hockey, as played in India, is as dangerous as football and consequently, as played in tournaments, it is not to be expected that ladies have a practical interest in the game.

Speaking about individual players one may say that this season, although with the exception of the four outstanding teams, many have contained sterling players. The Native teams are productive of specially good instances, Ganpat of the Pioneers and Asad of the Aligarh College as forwards and Gabakha as left back of the Poona, all playing distinctly good hockey in their respective positions. Amongst the military teams Sergeant Price of the Cheshires is undoubtedly a splendid back, but his tactics when in difficulties, often lead to the granting of penalties against his side. Mathews of the Warwicks is a hard-working and successful centre half and the Cheshires have a good representative in the same position. Several members of the XIVth Hussars were capable players in their first match, but failed to show the same form on the second occasion. To Asad must be given credit for the most cleverly scored goal of the Tournament so far.

The Bombay Police entered a team and were unfortunately beaten in the second round after drawing a bye. A lot of new blood in the corps helped to supply them with a full team, and, although they were not able to gain the victory, it is to be hoped that this will not discourage them. The Commissioner was present at the match, and it is understood that he is prepared to give the team every support. The Police already have a cricket team, and it would be interesting to know whether they will compete in the forthcoming football season.

The next two matches in the Tournament compose the semi-final round, when the Cheshires will meet the Bombay Gymkhana and the Aligarh College the Pioneers' Hockey Club. Both games, it is fully anticipated, will be exciting and it remains to be seen whether the Gymkhana will adopt the four half-back formation against the cupholders, leaving the last line of defence to their half-backs. The soldiers of course will be the favourites, on form. The other game is between two Native teams, both of which have good forward lines and good goal-keepers. One thinks that Aligarh show themselves to be better on form and they beat a capable team in Poona Combined yesterday, but the Pioneers Hockey will give them a good game.

Provided that the Cheshires and Aligarh meet in the final which will in all probability be played on Saturday next, the concluding contest in the competition will be one worthy of the occasion. The one point in favour of the Mahomedans is their forward line, all being men with a good knowledge of shooting and combination. The defence of the team, however, is hardly equal to that of their opponents and to that part of their composition they must look. Judging by the number of persons present on the last two Saturdays, a record crowd may be expected on the occasion of the playing off of the final.

Poona vs. M. A. O. College.

On Tuesday evening, the third round of the Aga Khan Tournament was finished, when the team of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, met the Poona Combined Hockey Club on the Marine Lines ground before a fair assembly of spectators. The Poona team broke away with the ball from the preliminary bully and pressed for a few minutes. The Aligarh College men retaliated and, but for good defensive play on the part Gabakha, would of scored more quickly than they eventually did. After Fateh had missed the goal with an angle shot, a penalty corner was forced by the Aligarh men which Masud converted into a goal. The College team still attacked, and Altaf missed a good chance by shooting wildly. A rush on the part of the Poona team ended in Akbar conceding a corner by mis-hitting, but this was not converted. Play was even for a time, and then the Aligarh forwards made another dash towards Said Khan's charge, the latter running out only to be beaten by a shot from Asad. Aligarh continued to press, and Asad once more made a strong attempt to score. A run by the Poona Combined team looked dangerous, but in the circle Mahomed Jaleel Khan was penalised for carrying the ball. Subsequently, the College team tested Said Khan severely, but he defended his goal capably. Once Mirza Yusuf Beg made a useful run for his side. Sheikh Ahmed, however, on trying to stop the ball, was penalised for "kicks." Another clever forward run by the Poona men resulted in Akbar stopping a well-directed shot from Mirza Dawood Beg. A moment later, just before half-time, Sheikh Ahmed put in a hard shot which Akbar was unable to save. Score :—

Aligarh M. A. O. College............ 2 goals
Poona Combined H. C............ 1 goal

After the interval, Poona Combined made a strong effort to equalise, but the Aligarh forwards obtained the ball and Asad, after giving a clever exposition of dribling, was deprived of the ball by Said Khan. Then Sheik Ahmed almost succeeded in scoring for his team, but the ball, which Akbar missed in running out to save, just went narrowly wide of the goal. Even and exciting rushes followed, Gabakha doing good defensive work for Poona Combined. Then came one of the prettiest pieces of play witnessed during the tournament. Asad, after passing through his opponents' defence, put in a lightning shot which Said Khan could not save. His play throughout the game marked him as a splendid forward. Soon after this Altaf tested the Poona goalkeeper, but the latter saved. Aligarh were now having the better of the game, but Poona Combined never became dispirited, and, after Mahomed Jaleel Khan had been most unfortunate in failing to score by hitting the upright, Mirza Dawood Beg broke through the backs and gave his side a second goal. This increased the excitement amongst the spectators and Aligarh rallied, Fateh beating Said Khan with a rising shot. This he followed up with another goal almost immediately after. Play was even again for a time, but the hitting on the part of both sides was somewhat wild until Said Khan saved a hot shot from Asad : Time came shortly after. Score :—

Aligarh M. A. O. College......... 5 goals.
Poona Combined H. C............ 2 goals.

The teams were as follows :—

ALIGARH M. A. O.—Goal, Akbar ; backs, Nuruddin and Masud ; half-backs, Badrul, Azhar and Mahbub; forwards, Anward, Fateh, Sarwar, Asad and Altaf.

POONA COMBINED :—Goal, Said Khan ; backs Abdul Kader and Gabakha; half-backs, S. A. Rahim S. Rahim and Hamizula Khan; forwards, Mahomed Gool, Sheikh Ahmed, Mirza Yusuff Beg, Mahomed Jaleel Khan and Rahim.

THE TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye	Y.P. H.C. 6-2	Bom. Gym. 2-0		
Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye				
Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye	Bom. Gym 2-1			
Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye				
14th Hussars ... ...Bye	14th Hrs. 1-0	2nd Chesh. 3-2		
2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye				
Grant Medical College ...	Medicals. 3-1	2nd Chesh. 1-0		
St. Xavier's				
2nd Cheshire Regiment ...	2nd Chesh. 2-0			
B. E. S. Old Boys				
Parsi Pioneers "A" ...	Cyclists 6-1	R. War 2-1	Pioneers 2-1	
Cyclists' Hockey Club ...				
Rising Star Sporting Club..	Royal War. 5-0			
Royal Warwickshire Regt.				
Hornets A. C. ... Bye	Pioneers 3-0			
Pioneers H. C. ... Bye				
Combined Poona H. C. Bye	C.P. 2-0	M.A.O. 5-2		
R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye				
M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye	M.A.O. 1-0			
Bombay Police ... Bye				

PANTHER HUNTING IN BANSDA

A local correspondent writes:—"It is highly gratifying to us, people of Bansda, that our young and energetic Maharajasaheb, Maha Raul Shri Indrasinhji Bahadur, has began to evince a very keen interest in sports. Sportsmanship is the oldest of kingly or military virtues and we find it extolled in all mythologies. In the Greek legends we find Perseus slaying the Gorgon and Theseus slaying Minotaur. Hindu Shastras are not awhit backward in appreciating this heroic element in man. We find Ramchandra, Lord of Ajodhya, ever busy in destroying the Rakhshas. We also find him going out for "Mrigaya" for the purpose of presenting a deerskin to his sweetheart, Sita. Even in our own days, in spite of the sickly sermons of sentimental humanitarians, sports are very dearly loved and fondly indulged in by soldiers and kings of almost all nations. Thus giving to Shikar the consideration it rightly deserves, we cannot help feeling delighted and proud at the success which our young Maharaja—the scion of the brave Solankis of yore—has achieved in his very first attempts. In the course of the last fortnight or less, he has bagged two panthers of considerable size. Twice he ordered hunts to be got up, and twice he succeeded in killing the cruel carnivora at the first shot. His success is all the more surprising and deserves all the greater compliments as he had not much previous experience in shooting beyond firing at crocodiles once or twice a year. We therefore accord him our heartfelt congratulation and we wish him similar and better success in his future shikar while praying to the Lord Almighty for his long and prosperous rule over us.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	27	m 8 21	25 4	27	m 2 22	18 5
		8 51 a	26 11		2 20 a	18 6
S	28	m 9 24	26 6	28	m 3 9	17 3
		9 35 a	27 3		3 16 a	18 3
M	29	m 10 13	27 7	29	m 3 48	16 2
		10 14 a	27 5		4 3 a	18 1
TU	30	m 10 58	28 5	30	m 4 24	15 5
	May	10 51 a	27 5	May	4 45 a	18 1
W	1	m 11 39	28 10	1	m 4 58	15 0
		11 26 a	27 3		5 25 a	18 3
TH	2	m 0 17	28 10	2	m 5 31	14 10
		11 59 a	26 10		6 4 a	18 7
F	3	m 0 54	28 7	3	m 6 3	15 0
					6 41 a	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 1 (Wednesday)	„	6h 11m	„	6h 1m
„ 2 (Thursday)	„	6h 11m	„	6h 1m
„ 3 (Friday)	„	6h 10m	„	6h 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 1st, 3h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43-6m. p.m. First Quarter, 23rd, 7h. 44-3m. p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 29th April to 6 a. m., on the 30th April :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total..........................	24	18
Same date last year......	38	29
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		117
Same date last year..........................		108

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
857	898	85

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 13th April 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 13th Apr. 1912......				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·68	1757200	25669571	27426771
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·90	44600	655437	700037
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	3500	45931	49431
Total...	2957·87	1805300	26370939	28176239
Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 13th Apr. 1911.				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1598045	22216366	23814411
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·66	37077	462087	499164
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	2508	33320	31825
Total...	2957·29	1637630	22711773	24349403
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 0·34	+159155	+ 3453205	+ 3612360
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	+ 0·24	+ 7523	+193350	+200873
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 992	+ 12611	+ 13603

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 29th February 1912.

MAIL NOTES.

PROPOSED ZAMBESI REGATTA.

At the annual meeting of the Livingstone Boat Club the question of holding a regatta on the Zambesi this year was discussed. It was resolved that the East London Club, the holders of the Beit and Robinson Cups, should be written to asking them if they were prepared to row on the Zambesi in the event of a regatta being held in 1912.

AN AUSTRIAN ROMANCE.

It is reported that the Archduchess Elisabeth Franziska, the favourite granddaughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, has been betrothed in the presence of the Emperor, at her parents' seat at Wallsee, to her brothers' tutor, Count George Waldberg. This betrothal is not technically a misalliance, as the family of Count George Waldberg, though now impoverished, once ruled over a small State in Germany, which is now mediatised. The Emperor left Vienna for the first time since last autumn to spend the Easter holiday at Wallset.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

Reports received at Winnipeg show that much of the grain which was supposed to be ruined owing to the weather conditions last autumn will be marketable. A vast quantity of grain remaining in stooks during the winter has been threshed during the past month and has graded much higher than was expected. Judge Cumberland, of Brandon, has been appointed Public Utilities Commissioner, with jurisdiction over all Government-owned utilities and public service corporations in the Province. A twelve-storey office building costing over £200,000 is to be erected in the heart of the city, and construction will be commenced this season. During the past two days, 1304 immigrants have passed through Winnipeg. The Prairie farmers are crying out for farm help, which is very scarce throughout the West. There is a big demand for married couples.

BISHOP AT HOUSEMAID'S WEDDING.

Having been in the service of Dr. Talbot, the Bishop of Winchester, for 36 years as housemaid, Miss Elizabeth Annie Carter was recently married by the Bishop to Mr. William Edmund Goodrich, who was formerly in his employ as butler. The wedding took place at Farnham Parish Church, whither the birde was driven from Farnham Castle in the bishop's motor-car accompanied by Mr. Gilbert Talbot, his youngest son, who gave her away. The Bishop walked from the castle to the church with the bridegroom. Mrs. Talbot and members of her family also attended the wedding and at the conclusion of the service proceeded to the vestry to offer their congratulations. The bridal party were driven back to Farnham Castle, where the wedding breakfast was served. The wedding gifts included presents from the Bishop and Mrs. Talbot and family.

AMERICA'S WIRELESS BILL.

No fewer than 200,000 amateur "wireless operators" are now stated to be affected by the Bill before the Senate of the United States for the licensing of all wireless installations. The Bill, it appears, is to be strenuously opposed, as it includes the formation of a set of technical regulations for the operation of all stations outside the Government services. These regulations not only serve to restrict all stations of a class to a definite type of electric wave, but suggest that all ships shall modify the wireless power when within a certain radius of naval and military stations. Commercial stations, too, are only to operate during the second half of every hour, and then under the express condition that the Government stations have no important business to transact. The opponents of the Bill, which is being watched throughout the world, maintain that the technical regulations imposed are arbitrary, unproved, and purely experimental. Their adoption, it is contended, would lead to endless confusion, besides requiring changes in apparatus such as might bankrupt all but one or two commercial companies.

NEW CHURCH AT ASCOT.

The Chapel erected at the London Mothers' Convalescent Home, Sunningdale, to the memory of the Hon. Mrs. Charles Hay, who founded the institution was dedicated by the Bishop of Winchester, his lordship being assisted by the Rev J. G. Cornish vicar of the Parish, and the Rev. Henry Washington, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Pimlico, the latter acting as chaplain. Erected by the president of the Home, Miss Hay-Drummond, daughter of the foundresss, and other members of the family, the small but artistically designed building was filled to overflowing for this, the first service, most of the visitors having find accommodation in an adjoining room, where the choir and portable organ were also placed But on ordinary occasions the fully equipped miniature building will be quite sufficient for the purposes for which it is built. When the font, altar, and building had beeen dedicated, the Bishop gave an address in which he referred to the valuable work done by the Home, where no fewer than 3,200 London mothers had been received since its opening to get that rest and quiet they so much needed after undergoing the strain and perils of childbirth.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

The season's exports of apples from Victoria State amount to 240,000 cases. The Continental European market has been considerably developed, and 70,000 cases of fruit have been sent to Germany alone. It has been ascertained that 82 per cent. of the recent arrivals in Victoria from Home have settled in the country districts, a proportion which is generally regarded as highly satisfactory since the great need of the State, in common with the rest of Australia, is closer settlement of the agricultural areas. The complaints made by the Nanneella settlers in a communication sent to and published in a London journal to the effect that the State Government had not fulfilled the promises made at the time the land was taken up, have aroused great public interest here. Owing to the intervention of the Easter holidays, no statement has yet been received from the Government in reply to the allegations made, but the public is insisting that the State must adhere strictly to the promises made to settlers who have taken up land on the strength of indncements held out by accredited representatives of the Government.

JUVENILE WISDOM.

The following observations and examples of juvenile wisdom are called from some letters of city children who have enjoyed a visit to the country through "The Children's Country Holiday Fund":—"The birds are not like ours. They are light brown." "The cows I saw were lazy, they were laying. One was a bull, who I dare say had been tossing somebody." "I saw a big dragon-fly. It was like a long caterpillar with long transparent wings." Here is a compact description by an impressionist : "Buterflies don't do much work." Another nature student remarks : "The cuckoo dines off other birds," and "there was one bird called the squirrel"; while a human-nature student notes that "only gentlemen are allowed to shoot pheasants, as they are expensive." Flowers and trees are, of course, frequently described :—"The trunk of the oak is used for constructing furniture, coffins, and other expensive objects." "The pond is all covered with rushes. These had flowers like a rusty poker." "Stinging nettles are a nuisance to people who have holes in their boots." One child wrote home in great disgust that "here they get milk from a dirty cow, instead of from a clean shop," and another reported that she had seen "the black pigs which make smoked bacon."

THE STAFFORD WEDDING.

People who like to know how a Duke dresses for his son's wedding may be interested to hear that the Duke of Sutherland at Lord Staffords wedding today wore a short double-breasted pea-jacket wrote a London correspondent in mail week. In this he follows the tradition of his father, whose jacket of much the same cut gave him an old-fashioned look even in those days. The bridesmaids wore on their heads charming little wisps of ribbon with a feather at the side, which in the opinion of some observers were insufficient to take them outside the ecclesastical prohibition of women appearine with uncovere heads in church. The question of bridesmaids, headdress at fashionable weddings is known to be much exercising the bishops. Many people agitated themselves about the word "obey" in the service, and there was some talk that it would not appear. It was noticed, however, that the word was emphasised by the bishop and also by the bride. The wedding was a very grand affair although the Home Rule debate kept some of guests away. A peculiarity about it was the number of taxi-cabs that were used. The reason for this was clear when it was seen that the guests who came on to Grosvenor House by taxi-cab arrived long before the people who had to wait or search for their carriages and motors. Indeed, I think the tendency is growing for rich people to depend upon taxi-cabs in town and to keep their motors more for country work.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The annual report to the council of almoners of Christ's Hospital by the Rev. Dr. Upcott, the headmaster, shows that 144 boys were admitted last year and 169 left. The number of boys in the school, is now 814, of whom 694 are in the senior classes and 120 in the junior. Of the boys admitted, 59 were by presentation and 85 by competition in endowed and public elementary schools, etc. Many exhibitions and scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge had been gained by scholars. Of distinctions won by "old blues," mention is made of the appointment of the Rev. E. H. Pearce as canon of Westminster and the knighthood bestowed on Dr. G. F. Warner, of the British Museum. The most notable event of the year was the presentation of a loyal address to the King from the school by the senior Grecian (Mr. G. R. M. Crofts) on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Officers' Training Corps now numbered 298, and their work had been highly spoken of by the War Office inspector. The school has now completed ten years of residence at West Horsham, and Dr. Upcott considers that the removal from London has been amply justified by the results. At the girls' school at Hertford there are now 258 girls. During the year 28 left and 33 were admitted. In the Cambridge local examinations 41 out of 42 candidates were successful, and eight girls matriculated at the London University. Allusion is made to the sudden death of Mr. I. F. B. Sharpe, who has been the steward since 1878. Miss Robertson, the headmistress, gives an excellent account of the proficiency, health, and discipline of the pupils.

ST. LAWRENCE PASSAGE.

Not only is the Canadian Government expending enormous sums in deepening the St. Lawrence and improving the navigation facilities, but the possibility of keeping both the river and gulf open in winter—at any rate, for a longer period than the season between April 25 and November 30—is at present engaging a good deal of attention. According to Mr. William D. Reid, the well-known Newfoundland shipowner, it is far easier to navigate the Gulf of St. Lawrence through Cabot Strait, and pass up the river to Quebec, than it is to maintain communication between Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, and Sydney, Cape Breton. Professor Barnes, of McGill University, is of opinion that with a reasonable expenditure on the channel and by the use of powerful ice-breakers of the Russian type, a passage could be kept open all the year round. By way of demonstrating the practicability of winter navigation, a steamer on March 3 last began the passage, from Riviere du Loup, a point about 100 miles below Quebec, to Seven Islands, on the north side of Anticosti, in the gulf, and did the journey in about 49 hours, returning safely with several passengers and a quantity of mails and cargo. So far, however, as liners are concerned there will, it is expected, be considerable difficulty in persuading there owners as well as Lloyd's, that the route under winter conditions is safe. Indeed, underwriters charge such high rates during the open season that a movement has been started with a view to the formation of a marine insurance organisation in the Dominion on the lines of Lloyd's.

AMERICAN LAWLESSNESS.

Following the murder of Judge Massie in a Virginia courthouse at the moment that he was passing sentence on one of the Allen gang of desperadoes, it has been decided to arm the uniformed attendants and clerks of the New York magistrates' courts with revolvers. The officials at the courts will be sworn in as "special officers," which gives them the right to carry revolvers when on duty. It is pointed out that while the policemen who arraign prisoners before the magistrates are armed, it frequently happens that only one policeman is in court during the examination of a dangerous criminal ; and it is contended that if, at such a time, the prisoner's friends were to make a determined attack on the court for the purpose of liberating him, one policeman would have no chance against several men shooting. The arming of the uniformed attendants of the police courts is expected to revolutionise the whole system of protecting the other courts of the city. Frequently, it is said, attendants in the police courts have had hand-to-hand conflicts with members of criminal bands, who have come to the courts to watch the proceedings. Although the court attendants will now have the power of arrest their powers in this direction will be limited to their own court. There is another side to the case, however. Quite recently Mayor Gaynor advised that the number of special officers should be reduced owing to complaints he had received from citizens of the brutality of some of the special officers, and there are many people who are not at all pleased to hear that what they consider the arrogance of the court officials is to be further bolstered up by the possession of a heavy revolver.

MISTRESS AND SERVANT GIRL.

Evidence of a painful and distressing character was given at Warwickshire Quarter Sessions, Leamington, when Louisa Winn, of Rugby, was charged with cruelty to Mary Beatrice Edwards, her sixteen-year old domestic servant, by neglect and ill-treatment. She pleaded not guilty. The girl said that she entered Mrs. Winn's service in June, 1910, when an agreement was come to that her wages of 3s.6d. a week should be spent by Mrs. Winn on clothes for her. This was not carried out, and she had to go about in filthy rags. Her working hours were from five in the morning until eleven at night. For breakfast she used to have mouldy bread soaked in water with no tea, coffee, or any hot drink at all. For dinner she had mouldy potted meat left over from the shop and mouldy bread. Similar fare was given her for tea and supper. She was never allowed to go outside the house except on errands, nor was she allowed to have a bath or a brush for her hair. On November 29, when she rejected some mouldy potted meat, the defendant made her lie on the floor and lick it up, pressing her face into it with her foot. On another occasion Mrs. Winn pulled her ear and tore it an inch away from her head. Mrs. Winn often kicked and hit her. The matron of the home in which the girl is now staying said that for the first three weeks Edwards was at the home it seemed impossible to satisfy her hunger. She was in a dreadful state, and black all over. They had to use turpentine to get her clean. From the witness-box the defendant stated that she had treated Edwards like one of her own children. She described her as honest but lazy, and stated that all she cared about was going after boys, smoking, and reading novels. A sentence of three months' imprisonment was inflicted.

MINERS' NYSTAGMUS.

Important correspondence has passed between Sir A. B. Markham, M.P., the wellknown Derbyshire coalowner, and the Home Secretary, on the subject of nystagmus, a serious affection of the eyes from which large numbers of miners suffer. The correspondence is based on discoveries made by Dr. J. Court, of Staveley, who has come to the conclusion that the disease is due to the insufficient light given by safety lamps, and that the remedy lies in an increased illuminating power of the lamps. The letter of the Home Secretary shows that Dr. Court's conclusions, although in the past they have been opposed by others, have now been confirmed by the independent researches of Dr. Llewellyn, of Bargoed. Dr. Court strongly urges that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire fully into the whole matter. The explanation put forward by others is that the prime cause of the trouble is the constrained position which the men have to adopt while at work. Dr. Court's theory, however, is supported by the result of exhaustive examinations, which he made some twenty years ago, of large numbers of miners in different parts of the country, some working with safety lamps and others with naked lights, with high illuminating power, such as an electric lamp. In a recent letter to Sir Arthur Markham, which the latter brought before the notice of the Home Secretary, Dr. Court called attention to the increasing number of cases of miners' nystagmus claiming and obtaining compensation under the Act of Parliament. Sir Arthur Markham, in forwarding a letter from Mr. McKenna to Dr. Court, wrote : "I am sure you will be pleased to see that the opinion you formed so many years ago as to the cause of nystagmus is now confirmed. After all the years of labour you have expended on this question it must be a matter of peculiar satisfaction to you to learn that you were the first man in this country, or in any other, to discover the real cause of this disease.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The development is now occurring of the barometric depression proper to the hot season over the western desert and the temperature is, to-day, above the normal generally in North-west India. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 113 degrees.

Rainfall has continued in Bengal and Assam and a few scattered falls are reported from the Peninsula. Chittagong, Barisal and Narainganj each record one inch, and Naya Dumka three-quarters of an inch of rain.

Forecast : No change in North-east India and the Peninsula. Conditions are becoming favourable for thunderstorms in the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is slightly damper in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is above the average at Jacobabad ; the minimum is also in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in Central India West. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average at Deesa, below at Surat, and equal to it elsewhere. Night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 0.13" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is below the average at Chanda and Nagpur; night temperature is in excess at Akola and normal or in defect over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at most places. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—No rain beyond a few light showers in the south Central Provinces and the south-east of the Peninsula has fallen in the reporting area. Cloud has increased in the central parts of the country and also in the extreme south. Conditions in the north-west continue unsettled, but skies are clear in Sind and the Punjab.

Isolated dust or thunder-storms are likely in Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the extreme south.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (29th)......................	95·3	73·0	...	9·90
Jask	94·3	79·3	...	3·33
Muskat (29th)......................	95·3	84·1	...	7·60
Multan......................	107·3	77·5	...	3·41
Rawalpindi......................	95·4	65·4	...	8·49
Lahore......................	103·4	70·2	...	4·51
Sirsa......................	103·8	74·5	...	3·61
Ambala......................	...	...	...	...
Delhi......................	100·5	75·8	...	5·14
Agra......................	105·0	78·0	...	4·60
Mainpuri......................	106·8	72·1	...	3·84
Jhansi......................	107·5	77·5	...	1·17
Cawnpore......................	105·7	78·4	...	3·97
Allahabad......................	106·1	75·0	...	2·27
Jacobabad......................	113·6	77·8	...	0·85
Karachi......................	88·0	78·5	...	0·28
Ajmer......................	104·4	82·2	...	0·99
Jaipur......................	106·2	74·1	...	2·87
Kotah......................	108·6	87·6	...	1·01
Bhuj......................	104·5	77·0	...	0·00
Dwarka......................	87·8	79·7	...	0·08
Veraval......................	83·6	79·9	...	0·00
Rajkot......................	104·6	?	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para......................	106·0	77·5	...	0·02
Surat......................	93·4	78·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad......................	107·6	?	...	0·26
Deesa......................	111·3	78·4	...	0·00
Neemuch......................	105·4	81·0	...	0·42
Indore......................	103·1	70·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore......................	103·8	77·3	...	6·08
Saugor......................	105·3	73·6	...	2·78
Hoshangabad......................	107·1	81·9	...	2·82
Khandwa......................	108·2	85·1	...	2·01
Akola......................	107·2	84·1	...	2·58
Amraoti......................	104·8	82·8	...	3·91
Nagpur......................	102·6	71·3	0·01	8·99
Chanda......................	103·5	78·5	0·13	4·57
Raipur......................	103·7	80·6	...	4·09
Bombay......................	89·0	79·4	...	0·27
Ratnagiri......................	90·3	78·4	...	0·56
Mormugao......................	92·5	81·7	...	3·36
Karwar......................	90·7	79·0	...	4·00
Malegaon......................	104·9	77·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar......................	102·1	78·0	...	2·31
Poona......................	102·0	71·8	...	2·58
Sholapur......................	102·3	78·6	...	2·36
Bijapur......................	99·7	73·3	...	1·60
Belgaum......................	94·3	67·5	...	2·53
Aurangabad......................	100·4	77·2	...	3·52
Nizamabad (Indur)......................	103·9	82·2	...	4·81
Hyderabad......................	99·3	79·2	...	5·06
Mangalore......................	94·3	79·8	...	3·59
Calicut......................	91·8	79·6	...	7·02
Cochin......................	90·7	79·7	...	16·97
Colombo......................	91·0	77·5	0·13	37·86
Masulipatam......................	96·3	83·2	...	7·75
Bellary......................	104·5	80·3	...	1·28
Cuddapah......................	107·7	87·1	...	2·30
Madras......................	95·0	80·0	...	21·89
Bangalore......................	93·3	71·8	0·04	3·63
Coimbatore......................	97·4	75·3	...	5·76
Trichinopoly......................	100·1	78·8	0·11	17·02
Negapatam......................	92·0	82·0	...	50·82

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 30th April, was 29·905 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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BY THE WAY.

CHRISTENING OF WARSHIPS.

The decision of the French Minister of Marine that French warships shall no longer be named after philosophers and revolutionary politicians is hailed as a proof of the revival of a warlike spirit in France. A glance at history shows, however, that the French are perpetually changing their systems of naval nomenclature, and have gained great victories with vessels of every variety of name. The earliest names were religious. The "Saviour," the "Holy Ghost," and the "Paradise" were included in the fleet which took Louis IX. to the Crusades. Louis XIV. introduced mythological names—the "Juno," the "Venus," the "Minerva," the "Iphigeneia"; but Jean Bart, the great privateer of his reign, preferred such rougher and more homely designations as the "Fat Pig," the "Thin Pig," the "One-Eyed Hunter," and the "Dirty Dog." Louis XVI introduced the fashion of giving the ships the names of French naval heroes ; but the Revolutionists preferred designations symbolical of their creed—"Caira," "Sans-culotte," "Tyrannicide," "Droits de l'Homme," &c.

FIRST NATIVE BISHOP.

An anomaly lately deplored by Bishop Gore will be removed by the nomination of the Rev. Vedanayakam Azariah to be Suffragan-Bishop of Madras. No native Indian clergyman has previously been elevated to the episcopal bench by the Anglican Church, though there have been of recent years several well-qualified converts, notably the late Rev. Nehemiah Goreh, a Brahmin of the highest intellectual attainments, who died a member of the Cowley Brotherhood. Mr. Azariah is a graduate of Madras University, and a fluent speaker both in English and in his native language ; and he created a most favourable impression during his recent visit to England and Scotland.

ENGLISH WORDS IN FRANCE.

The awakening of France has its comic side. The demand for France, the French, and nothing but the French, has recently manifested itself in a protest against the use of English words in sporting circles. "Let us take advantage of our magnificent patriotic revival," runs the appeal, "and remove this alien jargon from our vocabulary. The young generation talks of nothing but 'le rowing, le football, le wonderland, le cross-country, les upper-cuts.'" Unfortunately for this desire sport is so mysterious a thing that the French into which these phrases might be translated would be almost unintelligible.. "Featherweights and fly-weights" are understood ; but it would be a very different matter with "poidscoqs" and "poids-mouches." Consequently the few French sporting reporters who abjure the English word put a terrible strain on the French language—and France is really against them. France will indeed be French, but in the matter of sport she will out-English the English, and no amount of patriotic revivalism will kill the English sporting phrase.

LEGENDS ON SAILOR-CAPS.

An even more amusing demand is that the sailor-caps of young France should be no longer adorned with English legends. The "Journal des Debats" applauds the proposal, and advocates the replacement of such inscriptions as Red Star, Fireless" (sic) by Lorraine, Bretagne, and Provence. The principle is no doubt excellent but the descent into detail becomes rather ridiculous, and in the matter of her tailoring again France is immovably English. The vogue of the "London Cut" and the "High Life Tailor" will endure as long as the English woman's enthusiasm for Modes Parisiennes ; and the ardent French patriot will always find some cause for lament in the language of sport, and the fashions for men.

"WHO'S WHO IN DICKENS."

Compiled by Sheriff-Substitute, T. A. Fyfe, of Glasgow, "Who's Who in Dickens" has no doubt been a labour of love. In alphabetical order, it describes the Dickens creations in the words of Dickens himself. The name of the character is followed by a quotation, and then by the name of the book. Why on earth a chapter reference does not conclude each extract it is hard to see. The work would then be of far greater utility. It is apparent that the former fame of Mr. Robins, the auctioneer, is not realised in Glasgow, that Mr. Fyfe thinks Turnstile a tailor, instead of a Holborn side-street; and that he fails to grasp the reality of "Mr. Truefitt, the excellent hairdresser." The name Waldengraver should read Waldengarver, and there are one or two other misprints. But these defects apart, the book is entertaining and useful. Who could say, without reference to it, what was the Christian name of Silas Wegg's father?

RATHER A BOTHER.

St. "Martin's-le Grand" tells of a sub-postmaster who was asked to obtain a proper receipt to a warrant which had been paid incorrectly. He explained his inability to do so in this way. "When depositor made out his notice of withdrawal from his account he was fair in health and strong in limb but by time the warrant came down he was as ill as ill could be, and to-day his body lies resting under the turf in the cemetery. I will in future do my best "Our contemporary also mentions that a depositor wrote "Will you please let me know what to do if I die : it would be rather a bother.

EXPENSIVE TEETH.

The cost of artificial teeth can be discovered by application to any dentists, but what is the price of Nature's originals ? An American jury has lately had the duty of making a fair estimate. An insurance agent, when about to board a Brooklyn tram-car, was struck and knocked down by a car going in the opposite direction. The blow threw him several feet, and he fell on his face in such a way as to knock eight good teeth our of his head. He brought an action against the tram company, claiming £5,000 damages. The jury gave him a verdict for £2,400—that is to say, £300 a tooth.

NAPOLEON'S METHOD OF DRESSING.

Mr. A. M. Broadley is one of our greatest authorities on the pictorial representations of Napoleon and in "Knowledge for April he discusses the new light which has recently been thrown on the personality of Napoleon, during the last five years of his eventful life. We get a considerable amount of information as to the clothes which Napoleon wore. The only uniform which he put on at St. Helena was that of the Chasseurs, da la Garde, consisting of a green coat with red facings, white breeches, and top boots, but after November, 1815, he dropped this, only resuming it on special occasions, and put on a cut-away tail coat, brown or green, with white breeches and silk hose, and a small hat with a tricolour cockade. Later, he adopted what is sometimes called "The Planter's Costume," and Captain Nicholls has described in his journal the grotesque appearance of the General (the use of the word Emperor was strictly forbidden), in his nankeen jacket, waistcoat and trousers, and a straw hat.

PLEASANTRIES AND HOAXES.

The month of April, observes a Paris contemporary, is always associated with pleasantries and heaxes, and then it gives an example. One of the principal members of the orchestra of the Opera who is also a humourist found himself at the table d'hote in a little town in Normandy. He was seated next to a talkative gentleman, who opened the conversation with "Do you know. Monsieur, that they are to guillotine a man at Rouen to-morrow?" Alas ! Monsieur." replied the musician, "I am the executioner." "Is it possible, Monsieur; however came you to take up such a business ?" "Well, my father was an executioner, and so was my uncle. I fell in love with a rich heiress. She refused me, and then I took up the family calling.'

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ERUPTION COVERED HIS 3 CHILDREN

From Head to Foot. Heartrending to See Them Suffer Such Pain. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Itching Stopped.

"My three children were covered with sores from head to foot and hands and arms. They first came out on the back like a lot of little blisters filled with water, and then broke into large sores till their back, arms and legs were nothing but sores. It was heart-rending to see the little things suffer with such pain and they would scratch themselves to pieces had they not been stopped.

"I tried several doctors' medicines and all kinds of ointments but nothing seemed to do them any good. They simply got worse until a friend of mine told me to get some Cuticura Soap and give them a good hot bath and then apply some Cuticura Ointment. I did and after I had dressed them a time or two and used two tablets of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment the places began to dry up and the itching seemed to have stopped, as the children could go to sleep as soon as they were bathed and the Ointment applied.

"They had suffered about two months until I started with Cuticura Remedies. I used six tablets of Soap and about the same of Ointment and they soon began to look bright and healthy again, and new skin began to grow. I am pleased to say they are keeping so, but I am still keeping Cuticura Soap and Ointment by me. It is a good thing for scalds and burns." (Signed) William Dunn, 145 Branstone Rd., Burton-on-Trent, England, Mar. 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on care and treatment of the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Bombay or Calcutta, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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Thousands of letters have been received from thankful men and women, whose aches and pains have been banished by this healing Balm. Among them are many testifying to its almost miraculous power in curing back-ache, strained muscles, lumbago and kindred ills.

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IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS
Mother! Mother! Mother! Sprinkle Keating's over me For I've been on a street car And caught a hungry flea.
KILLS BUGS & ALL INSECTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

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THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Mr. William Hamilton Leycester, who has been appointed to a Metropolitan police magistracy in place of Mr. Rose, is one of the best-known men at the Criminal Bar, where his promotion has been received with genuine pleasure. In recent years his health has not been equal to the hard work of a Treasury counsel at the Central Criminal Court, and a few months ago he suffered from a serious illness. His restoration to health was generally regarded as the prelude to his acceptance of a magistracy, and he now joins his old colleagues, Mr. Arthur Hutton and Mr. Arthur Gill.

Apropos Bishops and their palaces, it may be noted that Archbishop Temple was a Primate who was entirely opposed to the state that was formerly maintained by Anglican Bishops. His first act on his elevation to the Primacy was to sell Addington Park, and to rebuild the old palace at Canterbury. "I think the day is past," he said, "when Archbishops of Canterbury should appear as country gentlemen." When asked if he thought that his successors would wish to live at Canterbury, Dr. Temple replied characteristically: "No, I don't; I want to make 'em."

His long absence and tedious illness in America have ensured a warm welcome for Mr. Charles Frohman now that he is returned to London. But Mr. Frohman is not a celebrity who will be feted in public. Indeed, considering the extent of his theatrical enterprises, he is remarkably self-effacing. Caricatures and portraits of him are as rare as interviews are difficult to obtain. He has been styled by one who knows him as "one of the two shyest men in the world." The other, according to the same authority, is Mr. J. M. Barrie, and it has been suggested that this is the reason why both are such constant friends.

The Prince Consort of the Netherlands, who is now on a visit to London for the Dutch Exhibition at Olympia, has become quite well known in the city. His last visit was at the Coronation, when he met prominent members of the Dutch colony at the Dutch Club. Prince Henry, as a German Prince, was not at first very popular in Holland, but his good-humoured acceptance of a difficult position gradually broke down hostile feeling, and when he took so prominent a part in the work of rescue in connection with the wreck of the "Berlin" (receiving from King Edward the G.C.B. for his bravery) the tide turned strongly in his favour.

According to a Paris correspondent, the ardent hope of M. Georges Carpentier, a leading French boxer, is to meet in the ring, of all people—M. Maeterlinck. Certainly it will be news to most English readers that the distinguished author of "The Blue Bird" is, as this would appear to imply, a student of the noble art. Yet his interests are so diverse that it is quite possible. It may be recalled, too, in this connection that he is a defender of the duel. In other respects, too, the distinguished apostle of mysticism has shown himself able to take an eminently matter of fact view of things. No one is capable of making better financial terms for the products of his brain, he has the keenest appreciation of the joys of the table, there is no mode of travel for him like that of the motor-car, and, generally, he has proved himself a philosopher who, for all his mysticism and otherworldliness, is in certain matters eminently modern and up to date.

In the "Roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal" issued recently as a Parliamentary paper there are 648 names, but as half-a-dozen peers are given twice over the actual membership is 642. In every case but two the peer's title is prefixed by his Christian names. The exceptions are Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John and Baron Gardner. When the fifth Viscount Bolingbroke died in 1899 it was thought that he had remained a bachelor up to the end, and that Canon St. John, of Gloucester, would succeed him. But it appeared that a secret marriage had taken place in 1893, when the Viscount was in his 70th year, and that he had left a son and a widow. The son completed his 16th year last month, and he is given in Debrett as the peer, but the blank space before his title in the Parliamentary paper probably means that he will, when he comes of age, have formally to prove his claim. The late Baron Gardner died in 1883, leaving no sons, but there are two claimants to the title, though neither has so far pressed his claim very vigorously. One is Mr. Alan Legge Gardner, who lives in India, and the other is Mr. Alan Hyde Gardner, who at one time held a commission in the Imperial Yeomanry.

In connexion with the title of Earl of Chester, by which the Prince of Wales will be known during his stay in Paris, it may be noted that the Heir-Apparent to the Crown is usually made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by special creation and investiture; but being the Sovereign's eldest son he becomes on the accession of his father to the Throne Duke of Cornwall by inheritance. This is in accordance with the special limitation in the charter, dated March 17, 1337, of Edward III. creating that dignity in favour of his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince. When the present King ascended the throne, all his titles created by patent, including the dukedom of York, the dignity of Prince of Wales, and the earldom of Chester, was merged in the Crown, and the Prince of Wales holds that title and the earldom of Chester not by inheritance, but by fresh creations by letters patent. King Edward VII. was created by letters patent Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on December 8, 1841. His present Majesty held the same titles, which were similarly conferred on him by letters patent on November 9, 1901. The investiture of the Prince of Wales last summer is fresh in the public recollection. The Prince of Wales has no Irish title. The late King was created by patent Earl of Dublin in 1850, and his present Majesty before his accession to the throne was Baron Killarney, a title which, with the earldom of Inverness and the dukedom of York, was conferred on him by letters patent dated May 24, 1892, but which, like the earldom of Dublin, has as a patent creation merged in the Crown.

Mr. Joseph Malins, who has been Grand Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars since its formation in 1871, has just announced his desire to retire from that post. He is now sixty-eight. Mr. Malins, who is himself an excellent public speaker, gives some amusing instances of the humours of public speaking. It is, he thinks, a lack of fluency that causes the speaker so often to blunder. Mr. Malins has listened to a Temperance orator deploring the fact that a friend resorts to "the frequent use of the daily glass." He heard a notable lady speaker speak of slum children "brought into the world with no more idea of home comfort than the children of negroes in Africa." One speaker said, "I rise emphatically," and another said, "I stand prostrate with astonishment." The statements that "the previous speaker's suggestions were very suggestive," and that another speaker's remarks were "miscalculated to mislead," Mr. Malins also mentions. Then there is the speaker who always misplaces his "H's," and who prays "that we might be brought to the halter." There was a flight of fancy when a speaker asked, "Suppose if a modern balloon dropped upon an uninhabited island, what would the natives say?" The scientific lecturer said of his coming experiment that "all depends upon the present condition of the body about to be created." A town councillor spoke of "the rivers and streams that abut on the borough boundaries." Among Mr. Malins's other examples is the speaker who began with saying, "The proper study of mankind in general is the—the study of mankind in general," whereupon an urchin in the audience cried out, "You're a-goin' in at the same hole you came out at." No less embarrassed was the old gentleman, who, stumbling through an after-dinner speech, said: "I—I have no more to say, and so—and so—I'll make a few more remarks." A builder frankly declared he was "more fitted for the scaffold than the platform." Sometimes the chairman errs in welcoming the speaker. Mr. Malins heard one welcome him as one "who is always with us, and we wish he would come oftener." Kind was the announcement that "there will be two more opportunities to hear the lecturer once more." It was when the meeting was ended that the chairman asked the audience to "close by singing just one verse of the Doxology."

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OUR LADIES' CORNER.

A Vancouver cable of April 10th states that, Miss Mabel French, who has just been admitted to the Provincial Bar, is the first woman lawyer in British Columbia to attain this distinction.

The creation of a "Legion of Honour for Maternity is the suggestion that the women of Vignieu (Isere) have laid before the French Chamber of Deputies. Besides receiving a Cross of Merit, women who have more than seven children shall also receive an annual pension of twenty francs for each extra child, but the sum in question is not to exceed 100 francs.

The Bill for the enfranchisement of Swedish women has now come before Parliament for its first reading and the Swedish suffrage societies are holding meetings in Stockholm and all the other large cities and towns in its support. The discussion at present is purely of a formal nature, and the fate of the Bill will not be decided until the summer, when the hostile majority in the Upper House will bring legislative action on the Bill to a crisis.

A woman now holds the balance of power on the Copenhagen Municipal Council between the Social Democrats and the Anti-Socialist parties. She is Miss Blom, who was elected to the council in 1909, as an Independent at the first election at which women were eligible as candidates. Five other women have been elected at the recent special elections, and the total representation of women is now one-sixth of the entire board. Two are Conservatives, two Socialists, and one Radical, the method of election being a modified form of proportional representation.

Besides the suffrage paper, "Women's Rights," which was started by Mlle. Janeulescu a short time ago in Bukarest, Roumanian women are to have two more feminist papers. Under the direction of Mlle. Therese Stretilescu a new publication entitled "The Union of Roumanian Women" is to treat of educational matters. The other paper is to be a monthly review dealing with literature, art, and the suffrage movement in Romania. Mlle. Adele Xenopol is to be the editor of this new publication, which is to be called "The Future of Roumanian Women." Both journals are to be published at Jassy.

The French League for women's rights have inaugurated a novel idea for bringing their claim for the franchise before the Chamber of Deputies. A large quantity of suffrage post cards has been issued on which is printed the following petition: "We claim the right of suffrage and eligibility of women." Under this is placed the name and address of the sender. Also, to impress upon the deputies' notice the retrograde position of France in this important matter, a synoptic table of the "Franchise enjoyed by women the world over" is appended. At the bottom of the card are these significant words: "Since 1789 French women have been waiting for the declaration of 'women's rights.'"

With the coming series of municipal elections in May, French suffragists are preparing again to run "illegal" women candidates and utilise the votes cast in their favour as a practical argument for their cause. In 1908, Mlle. Jeanne Lale secured 1,000 votes in this fashion in the municipal elections in Paris, while Mlle. Elisabeth Renaud polled over 3,000 votes in 1910, as parliamentary "candidate" for the department of Isere. Many French politicians have agreed that they will concede their support at the point where a woman candidate, were she a man, would have scored an election; and there is a strong probability that their pledge will be called upon soon.

Among the prominent women who have been campaigning in Wisconsin, where the most notable of this year's series of suffrage referenda in America is to be taken, are Miss Jane Addams, Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Robert La Follette, wife of the "Insurgents'" candidate for the Presidency, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Mrs. Emily Bishop. Wisconsin is in the centre of the "American Germany" of the Middle West; hence the refusal of the German-American Alliance of Milwaukee, despite the recent control of the capital by German Socialists, to ratify woman suffrage comes as a considerable setback, as does also the pronouncement just issued against it by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Wisconsin.

Owing to the diligent researches of Mrs. Ellis H. Chadwick, the author of "Mrs. Gaskell: Haunts, Homes, and Stories," at the celebration of the Gaskell Centenary in September, 1910, the Memorial Committee of the London County Council has decided to fix a commemorative tablet on the house in which Mrs. Gaskell was born, now known as 93, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. It was generally assumed that Mrs. Gaskell's birthplace had been demolished about 1830. None of her relatives was able to give any help in the matter, though some six or seven years ago an endeavour was made to locate the house. Mrs. Chadwick, by referring to the Chelsea rate-books and the title-deeds of 93, Cheyne Walk, was able to prove conclusively that the actual house was still in existence.

The Servian Council of Women at Belgrade have for the purpose of propaganda divided themselves into three sections—the Philantrophic, the Feminist, and the Culture sections. Each section has undertaken to give a series of lectures to awaken the public interest. Through the feminist section the women post office employees have already sent a petition to the Servian Parliament asking for the same salaries as men and the same old-age pensions. The petition has been refused. However, a promise has been extracted from the Postmaster-General to introduce the measure into Parliament himself. Other petitions dealing with the question of equalisation of women and men in all professions, inheritance and civil and legal rights, are being formulated and will shortly be presented to Parliament.

Quiet zones in the neighbourhood of New York school-houses have recently been established through the instrumentality of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the founder of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises. It was Mrs. Rice, who started the movement some years ago to establish quiet zones in the vicinity of hospitals, and it was while lecturing to school children a short time ago upon the value of quietude for the sick that she realised that children themselves were victims of preventable street noises. In order to carry on the teaching, it was necessary to close all the windows, with the result that the children were found to be dull and apathetic. Mr. Rice set to work to alter this state of things. The New York Board of Aldermen recognised the wisdom of her plan, and consented to give it a trial, and they have since made it a permanent regulation.

At the forthcoming Nursing and Midwifery Exhibition, to be held in London, one of the most interesting features will be a stall devoted exclusively to the display of inventions, devices, and ideas of nurses, in connection with which prizes and medals are offered, wrote a Home paper on April 11th. It is a scheme which gives competitors plenty of scope for the exercise of their powers of invention. Many appliances now on the market had their origin in the brains of clever nurses. Perhaps more often than any other class of worker, the nurse, in the course of her career, is confronted with the problem of having to make something out of nothing, and often becomes an inventor by force of circumstances. Often the most ordinary every-day objects have to be pressed into service. District and private nurses in particular are confronted with all sorts of difficulties, and common objects, such as ginger beer bottles, an ordinary hoop, and even a nursery fire-guard have been used, and have proved as serviceable as more scientific devices. At a recent exhibition held in the United States nurses' inventions played a great part. The exhibits included a crib bed for the use of not too wildly delirious patients, a screen contrived out of gas piping draped with white, a specially designed croup kettle, a leaning stand for patients with cardiac trouble, and an adaptable bed attachment which could be used as a book or foot rest, a seat, a table, a cradle, or a protector.

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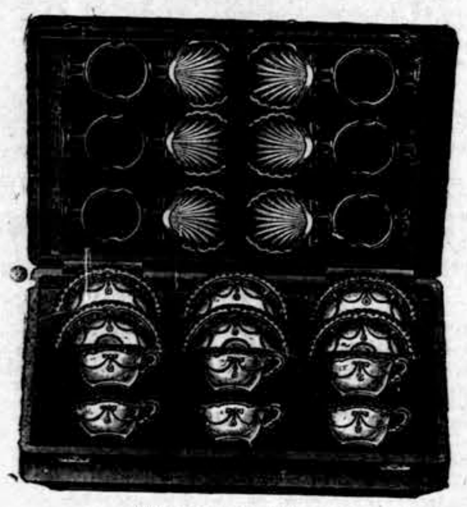
Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



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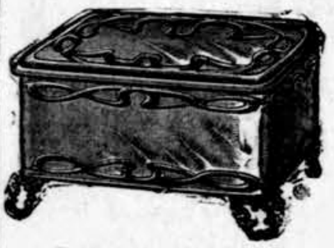

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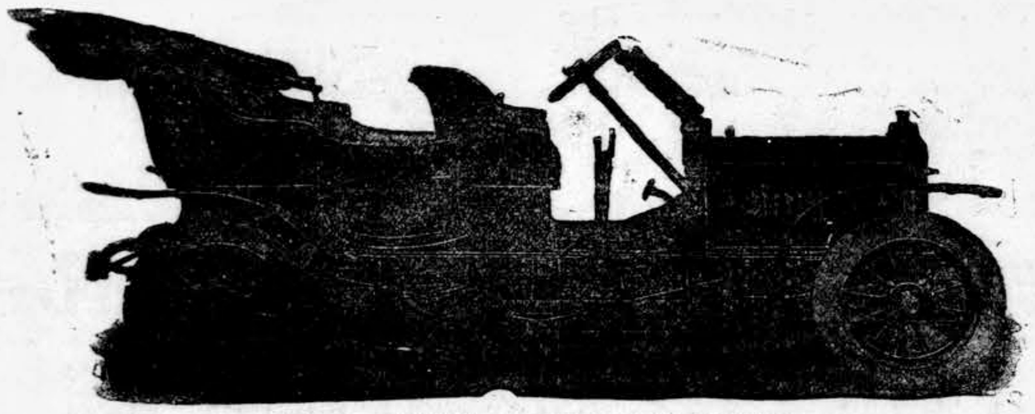

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